THE CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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VOL. 35. EMPORIUM, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1900. NO. 24.

STORE NEWS

Upholstery Goods.

Our showing of upholstery goods has never been equalled in the history of our store, or any other in town. The opportunity to see the latest in these goods is furnisned by our exhibit. When qualities are considered, our prices are right.

Shirt Waists.

If you have a shirt waist need, fill it quickly and fill it here. This stock of ours affords you the opportunity of fitting ou yourself at less cost than you anticipated

Pure Groceries.

Be the prices ever so low, it is never permitted to interfere with high standard of excellence. The groceries and provisions we offer, we guarantee to be strictly pure.

M. C. TULIS.

OLD RELIABLE DRUG STORE'S

Prescription Department is up to date in every particular. Hundreds will attest to the very low prices. 30 years experience.

Wall Paper.

2000 rolls at 3c per roll. A great variety of high grade paper at greatly reduced prices.

Paints! Paints! Paints!

Paints, oils and varnishes, a full line. Enamel paints, varnishes and stains, in all colors.

Fishing Tackle.

Save money! Call for your Prescriptions, Wall Paper, Paints, Oils Fishing Tackle.

L. TAGGART, Prop.

R. Seger & Co.,

THE PIONEER TAILORS.

Opposite M. E. Church, Emporium, Pa.

STYLISH CLOTHES

for the people,

GUARANTEED FITS.

We carry at all times, the largest line of imported and domestic goods to be found in this section of the state. Our prices are within the reach of all, while we aim to please our customers.

New SUMMER STYLES now here.

STYLISH BUSINESS AND DRESS SUITS.

R. SEGER & CO.

That Dividend Question.

Editor Press:—

I read with interest, an article in the last issue of the PRESS headed "Increase Home Dividends," but the writer neglected to tell us how to begin in order to obtain. If "the age of miracles has gone by" then he does not mean the acceptation or administering of the Living Water, or repentence unto salvation to be the balm of healing for our wounds, for we understand that it requires a miracle to make a man "a new creature." "Good appetite, steady nerves, social pleasures, domestic joys, congeniality," &c., are tributaries to betterment in ones life and being physically and morally, also a moral person may have these attributes and many others, yet his joys may not be full. But we believe the author of that excellent article has something more conclusive to relate to us on the subject, telling us how to acquire this dividend "unmeasured in value." We are anxious to hear it.

The Star Course.

The canvass for the sale of course tickets for the Peoples' Popular Star Course has begun. It is hoped to interest every family in the community in the enterprise. No better investment could be made. For an outlay of $1 50 you have the pleasure of five first-class entertainments, such as are usually only enjoyed by people living in the cities. At least three hundred of these tickets should be sold to insure the financial success of the undertaking and to give the ladies a narrow margin of profit for their work.

Subscribe promptly, subscribe for as many tickets as you think you will need, for unless adequate encouragement is given, the effort must end in disappointment and failure. Examine the testimonials the ladies carry with them and you will be convinced of the excellence of all the attractions. This is a rare opportunity. It must not be forfeited. Lend a hand and help to make it a conspicuous success.

Thank You, Mr. Cochran.

With his customery generosity Hon. J. W. Cochran made a prompt response to the appeal of the ladies of the Chamber of Commerce, sending a check for twenty-five dollars towards the purchase of a town clock to be placed in the Court House His letter is characteristic of our genial, large hearted friend, and runs as follows:—

"KEYSTONE LUMBER COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS,
Ashland, Wisconsin, July 30th, 1900.

Mrs. Emma Mersereau Newton,
" Deborah Hockley,
" DeWitt Felt,
" Laura Bryan,
Members of the Chamber of Commerce.
Committee on Clock, Emporium, Pa.

DEAR LADIES:—

Yours received. Glad to know you are trying to keep up with the time(s). You have caught me a little short on charity just now. I aim to give just about so much every year to church and charity. This year, however, I have given the Episcopal Church at Calias, Maine, my boyhood home, $3,000 00 to repair their church, and that overdraws my charity account. Notwithstanding the fact that this account is overdrawn, I will enclose you a check for $25.00; it will help a little. Hope you will get a good clock, one that will strike loud enough so that the boys and girls will know when 9 o'clock comes, as that, I believe, is the regulation hour for retiring.

Hoping this will reach you safely, I am,
Yours very respectfully,
J. W. COCHRAN."

The above letter was not intended for publication, but the ladies of the Commerce have taken the liberty of putting it in print as the contemplated clock is a public matter, and one in which all the citizens of Cameron county are interested.

Zinc and grinding.

Reduced Rates to Kane via Pennsylvania R. R.

For the meeting of the Northwestern Pennsylvania Volunteer Firemen's Association, at Kane, August 15-17, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Kane from all stations on its line within one hundred and fifty miles of Kane at rate of one fare for the round trip (minimum rate, 25 cents). Tickets to be sold and good going August 14, 15 and 16, and to return until August 18. 1709-23-2t

Zinc and grinding.

Big Business.

During the month of July the W. N. Y. & P. yard at this place handled 11,000 cars, the largest in the history of that road. Master mechanic Klock has his hands full but he is equal to the emergency, as was fully demonstrated last week when the Flyer met with a mishap.

Base Ball Games.

Manager Fritz Seger informs the PRESS that the Emporium nine has comtracted to play two games during the month of August. The first will be at this place, Aug. 22, with the All-Collegiate nine of Clarion, Pa. This is one of the best nines in the State and our readers may expect a rattling good game. The other game will be between our nine and the Cross Forks boys, at Port Allegany, Thursday, Aug. 30th, upon the occasion of the K. O. T. M. pic-nic.

Lumber Goes Down.

There is a general cut in prices on hard wood lumber, says the Tonawanda Herald. Quartered oak which is cut in Indiana, Kentucky and Tennesee, has dropped seven dollars on a thousand feet. The only soft wood grade to go down materially is yellow pine, which is selling for from one to two dollars less per thousand than it did a month ago. The cuts originated at the mills and they are considered the forerunners of a general drop in prices in all grades of lumber.

Penfield Has a Future.

The beautiful village of Penfield, on Bennet's Branch, certainly has a future in prospect which will greatly please the people over there. Three thousand acres of coal land belonging mostly to the farmers and lumbermen of that section have been sold which will bring into that valley a vast sum of money, besides insuring a hustling business future in the development of the coal field. For two years Ex-Sheriff George R. Woodward has had charge in working up the sale, and to him is due the credit of this good work.—Clearfield Public Spirit.

He May Call on You.

A new fakir is abroad in the rural regions says an exchange. He drives through the country and sells soap at $5 a box, which sum includes the price of forty yards of carpet, selected from samples which he has in his wagon. He takes the $5, leaves the box of soap promises to deliver the carpet of the selected sample within a week, and drives away. The soap is worth probably 50 cents. It stays with the purchaser. The carpet is worth probably $15.00, but it stays with the fakir and has not yet been delivered to a single victim. Farm families should be on their guard against this new fakir and against all other fakirs.

Arrested for Theft.

Last Sunday afternoon while Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Clark, who reside in H. W. Graham's Sixth street dwelling, were absent from home, a young lad named Allie Murray was seen by a neighbor to enter their residence. Upon the return of the family, they were notified of the fact and made an examination, discovering that a watch chain and a pocket book containing a small sum of money was missing. On Monday Mr. Clark caused a warrant to be issued by Squire Larrabee and placed in the hands of Constable Yentzer who promptly arrested the lad. He was given a hearing before Justice Larrabee and in default of $100 bail was committed to jail, where he will remain until court, which will be Oct. 22. Young Murray is only a boy and for two years has caused his parents a great amount of trouble. The Huntingdon Reformatory will be a good place for him and may be the salvation of the lad.

Thanks.

EDITOR PRESS:—Please convey our thanks to those kind neighbors and friends who so kindly assisted us during our late affliction.

MR. AND MRS. GEO. PALMER.

Killed By a Base Ball.

The shocking intelligence reached here Saturday night that Ward Snyder had been killed by the force of a foul ball, while catching a game that afternoon in Pittsburg. He was playing with the Homewood Athletic Club, and a foul tip swerved the ball from its course, but did not affect its velocity, and it struck the young man over the heart with full force. Ward was staggered by the blow, but caught the next ball, when he suddenly dropped to the ground and died in a few minutes.

Deceased was a son of Dr. J. W. Snyder, now serving as Deputy U. S. Marshall for the Western District, and Ella (Clark) Snyder. He had spent most of his boyhood here and was very popular with all his acquaintances, being a young man of sterling qualities and quiet disposition He was married to a Randolph lady about one year ago, and his remains were taken to that place for interment. The sorrowing parents, wife and sister have the sympathy of this whole community in their bereavement, and the Journal records the death with sincere sorrow for the untimely demise of so worthy a young man.—Yesterday's Coudersport Journal.

Destructive Forest Fires.

A destructive forest fire started on Fishing Creek on Tuesday afternoon, caused by a spark from Hall & Kaul's railroad engine. Fishing Creek is situated about ten miles from Emporium and is known by some people as Bobby Run. Before assistance could reach the scene of the conflagration the fire got into the lumbering operations of Hall & Kaul, located in this county, and consumed about $20,000 worth of property, including 5,000 cords of bark. A large force of men, numbering two hundred, fought the fire all day and night and have it under control. Howard & Company of Emporium, have had every available man out fighting to save their property, located on the south and east of the operations of Hall & Kaul. C. B. Howard & Company lost logs valued a $2,000, covered by insurance. Frank Craven, Frank Lockwood and other jobbers are heavy suffers, their camps being located in heart of the new operations. Wednesday afternoon extensive fires were raging in the direction of Salt Run and Cauley Run, in the pine and hemforests operated by F. H. & C. W. Goodyear.

School Board.

Stated meeting of Emporium School Board met in City Hall August 6, 1900.

Present: Messrs. L. K. Huntington, B. Egan, J. D. Marshall and W. S. Walker.

Absent. Messrs. T. F. Moore and F. P. Rentz.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Moved by Mr. Egan that we recind the resolution of opening Sept. 3rd. Motion carried.

Motion by Mr. J. D. Marshall that we open schools Sept. 10th. Motion carried.

On motion the board adjourned to the call of the chair.

W. S. WALKER, Sec'y.

Severe Burn.

We are informed by Dr. R. P. Heilman that, last Tuesday, while Mr. Ward Beaton was attending to some work around the boilers at the tannery the scaffold on which he was standing broke and precipitated him into a bed of hot coals and ashes. Both feet were badly burned. The entire bottom of his right foot had the skin burned off. At this writing he is comparatively comfortable, which we are glad to note.

YOUNG MEN WANTED, with fair education and good character, to learn telegraphy, railroad accounting, and typewriting. This is endorsed by all leading railway companies as the only perfect and reliable institution of its kind. All our graduates are assisted to positions. Ladies also admitted. Write for free catalogue. (Fall term opens August 15th).

GLOBE TELEGRAPH COLLEGE,
16-26t Lexington, Ky.

Zinc and grinding.

"On the Beach of Nome."

July 10, 1900.

DEAR LLOYD AND ALL:—

Fenton is going to start for Nome at 12 o'clock to-night and is now taking a snoose, and I am sitting on my BED killing time so I can call him. I just got through baking biscuits, and you can tell Lottie they are simply immense. I have developed into a first-class cook. We are living high; have everything desirable to eat and plenty of it.

Many people come up this far and get discouraged and sell out cheap. We bought from one fellow for $10.00, a layout that would have cost $50.00 in Nome. We are one-half mile from Cripple creek and about 15 miles from Nome; have been here three weeks now, and I think we have shoveled enough dirt to make a hole as large as the Court House there We have to go down 5 to 7 feet to get the pay dirt and it's nothing extra at that. This beach has been ripped up for 30 miles. It was done last summer by the Dawson men. There are some spots next to the Tundra like which we are working—too hard work to get at and were left. We found four Dawson men working here, and presume they took a liking to us as they told us to try our luck here before some one else took the ground, as it was pretty good. They have been very kind to us by showing us all sorts of things which a green horn would be simply out of it did he not know. If we had the gold-bearing sand a foot or two from the top we could make good money, but the depth necessitates time, and I might say a *little hard work* to get the dirt. Last week we rocked out 4 oz. and the week before about the same. An ounce is figured here at $16.00 but at Seattle $18.00. We are in hopes of striking something rich in the hole we are now working. Any way we are doing a whole lot better than 15,000 other fellows. Thousands of people travel up and down here every day and the general report is that there are 25,000 people in Nome who have never made a move to see what they could do. One of our Dawson friends struck it rich Thursday—Friday and Saturday he rocked out $425.00. By digging a little off the top you can hold it, otherwise any one can dig right up to you and cut you off.

The stories about the richness of the beach here were true enough, but the "half had not been told"—of the great throng of people who visited here last and got the cream of it. We will be through here in about three weeks, then we move north. We are both as healthy as bucks, but oh! how sore and stiff.

The weather is simply fine, having rained only three days, the rest of the time, excepting the 4th and two other days which were hot, it has been cool and clear.

I don't imagine, Lloyd, this has interested you much, but now I will tell you something which may. If you were here you would never have to go to bed, and could play all the time as it does not get dark here at this time of year. How would you like that for high? and you could catch millions of fish every evening. When the tide comes in about 7 o'clock it deposits on the beach hundreds upon hundreds of fine little smelt, about the size and like brook trout minus the spots. You would have to be lively to catch them, as the next wave takes them out and the next brings them back. It would be high sport for you. Do you think you woulk like to come up here? It's not very far.

I thought of you all on the 4th, of the good time you had last year, and wondered what you were all doing in the interior world. We were both a little home-sick on the 4th. we worked all day. I miss the papers very much. I did hear that Rosevelt was McKinley's running mate, and suppose Bryan has been nominated.

It is time to call Amos and give him some coffee and hot biscuit for his jaunt to Nome after the mail. Hope there is a letter for me.

There is any amount of driftwood here, but we carry our water from Cripple creek.

Give my love to all. I presume the League is still flourishing.

W. P. LLOYD.

Wedding Bells.

Mr. Cleveland Y. Donnell, of Sharon, Pa., and Miss Unice V. Spence, of Howard Siding, were united in marriage last evening at the residence of bride's sister Mrs R. Fisher, by the Rev. O. S. Metzler of the M E. Church, assisted by the Rev. E. E. Mulliner. The affair was a very delightful one and was attended by a number of people from town. The presents were handsome. The wedding supper very elegant. Mr. and Mrs. Donnell expect to make Sharon their future home.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Corn Supper.

Zinc and grinding.

Zinc and grinding.

Corn Supper next week.

Zinc and grinding.

Get it into your minds that there is to be a corn supper next week. Particulars later by M. E. Int. Paying So.

Emmanuel Church Sunday School are enjoying their annual outing to-day on Cook's Run.

Look out for the
CORN SUPPER
Next week.

An immense line of rocking chairs from 75 cents up. Can't be beat anywhere. Call and see them, at LaBar's.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Eight good milch cows, fifteen head of beef cattle and two horses.
24-2 J. J. SCHWAB, Cameron, Pa.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A Crescent Tandem Bicycle, in first-class condition—run only about 100 miles.
18-tf DR. A. W. BAKER.

FOR RENT.—The house and lot near Emporium, known as the "Wilber Russell residence" is for rent, apply to Mrs. R. Russell, East Emporium. 21-tf

The ladies of the Presbyterian Church will serve ice cream and cake on the Warner House lawn, Thursday evening, Aug. 9th.

SHAW'S PURE MALT.—Its value in sickness has been tried and proved. In the home it is not safe to be without it. Absolutely pure.
Sold by F. X. Blumle, Emporium, Pa. n2-y1

The finest line of the best furniture, at LaBar's, for the very lowest price; will not be undersold by any one. Competition can't get down to our price.

Finest line of Baby Wagons and Go Carts at LaBar's, going at your own price. Don't take my word, don't take anyone else's word, but when you see for yourself you will know that others can't sell as low.

When you make up your mind to buy a suit of clothes remember that N. Seger, East Allegheny avenue, the old and popular clothier, has always aimed to please in quality and price. If we tell you it's cotton, cotton it is. If we tell you it's wool, wool it is.

Don't pay any attention to what others say about prices at LaBar's, but go and see for yourself. Here are some of his prices: Hard-wood beds $2.00, good cotton top mattresses $2.00, not cheap, dirty straw, but good ones; bed springs $2.00. Come and see them.

The ladies of the St. Mark's Church will serve one of their popular 25c suppers, Wednesday evening, Aug. 15th. Supper from 5:00 p. m. until all are served. The winner of the contest for a gold watch for the benefit of the new rectory will be decided during the evening A cordial invitation is extended to all.

NOTICE.—Having too much other business the undersigned desires to rent or sell his farm. Here is a chance for some good industrious farmer to make money. Terms easy. If sell or rent will furnish it stocked or not as desired.
F. D. LEET, Atty.
Emporium, Pa. 23-tf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE:—On account of advanced age I desire to retire from farming and will sell or exchange for town property, my farm of 170 acres at Sizerville, Pa. Besides a good modern dwelling there are two tenant houses and two barns upon it.
24-4t D. BURLINGAME.

We have always fully realized the fact that in order to secure the trade and give our customers the best satisfaction it is our foremost duty to keep an up-to-date line of goods, comprising the best for the money that can be bought. N. SEGER.

MERCHANT TAILORING BUSINESS FOR SALE.—Owing to the large amount of business interests requiring my attention I have concluded to offer for sale my merchant tailoring establishment, situated opposite the M. E. Church, to a responsible party. The business was established by me in 1883 and has always enjoyed a large patronage and to-day has a much larger trade than for years. I will dispose of the business and stock, and rent the building, to a responsible person. Apply at once.
R. SEGER.
Emporium, Pa., July 24, 1900.—22-tf

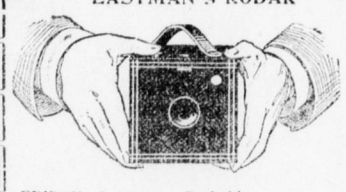
Week Day Excursion to Portage Falls August 18th.

The Pennsylvania R. R. will run one of their popular week day Family Excursions to Portage Falls, Saturday August 18th. Special train will leave Emporium at 7:30 a. m. Fare $1.00. Children 5 to 12 years of age half rate. Fill your lunch basket, take your family and friends, and spend a delightful day at Glen Iris, open to the public only on week days. Seven hours at the Portage and home at an early hour.

Zinc and grinding.

Zinc and grinding.

EASTMAN'S KODAK



FRIDAY, showers are Probable.
SATURDAY, Fair.
SUNDAY, Fair.

You can carry it in your hands, on your shoulder, in your pocket or on your bicycle. You press the button and the Kodak will the rest.

LLOYD'S LONG RANGE FORECAST OF THE WEATHER AND EASTMAN'S KODAK.

BOOMING.

Spring trade is booming, notwithstanding the general complaint of dealers about the weather, forest fires and dull trade. We are up to date, away ahead of any previous season. Why? Clear-sighted men and women have discovered where they can get best and the most for their money in wall paper; in gloss white enamel paint, that will not turn yellow on exposure; in curtains that go up and down; in bicycles that will run ahead of anything on the road; in fishing tackle that catches the trout; in books and stationery that will interest you; in the news counter that has all the news that was, is and will be; and a good cigar that will smoke as free as the smoke in the forests.

That's why the people are flocking here as never before.

HARRY S. LLOYD.

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Per year.....$2 00
If paid in advance..... 1 50

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business cards, five lines or less, $5 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Faith in the Newspaper.

The virtue of print is, indeed, a remarkable thing, and especially that of newspaper print. A man may tell a roomful of people something, and they will pay no attention or disbelieve him; but if, instead of telling them, the same man goes down to an office and writes the same thing on paper, and it appears in the dignity of print next morning, not only those people, but all their kind, as many as read the paper, will accept it with implicit confidence, adopt it as their own, force it upon their friends, and stoutly maintain its validity against all comers, says a writer in the National Review. "Oh, but it is in the papers," they say, and that settles the matter. Singular faith, yet shared, in a measure, by everybody. The widespread power of the printed letter is constantly being forced upon my attention, as my occupation brings me in contact with many fresh people in different places, and belonging to different classes and lines of life—quite solid and serious people. It happens to me very often to be told something or other—facts, or supposed facts. I ask: "How do you know that?"—for acquired distrust prompts me almost automatically to demand my informant's authority. The answer, "It was in the papers," is considered sufficient. The papers! What papers? Why, almost any papers. The print is a great thing. As for the less educated, it fairly hypnotizes them, and that is the secret of advertising quack medicines and the like. Of course, this is commonplace to the very intelligent person, who knows the ropes; but he, too, is not exempt from the same weakness, for all his superior acumen. Else we should not have the flood of quotations from foreign newspapers that is served up to us daily at great expense. The most intelligent honor it with an amount of attention which they would not dream of bestowing on the same matter if it came to them in any other shape. I am aware that there are some, though in my opinion insufficient, reasons for this striking homage to the most ephemeral and hurriedly produced form of printed matter, but that is not my personal point. I am merely insisting here on the importance attached by mankind to the productions of the newspaper printing press.

A citizen of Lexington, Mo., J. T. Greene by name, claims some degree of fame by reason of the fact that on a postal card 3x5½ inches in extent he has written 14,685 words, consisting of this mixture: Declaration of indepedence, 1,309; constitution of the United States, with preamble and amendments, 5,800; the articles of confederation of the original states, 3,460; the Lord's Prayer, 67, the one hundred and nineteenth psalm, 2,435; 145 lines of Longfellow's "Evangeline," 1,614.

There is a church bell in Salt Lake City, Utah, which seems to have a peculiar effect on dogs. On Sunday morning, as soon as the bell begins to ring, the canines within hearing distance start in single file for the church, in front of which they keep up a howling chorus until the bell stops ringing. No other bell in the city has the same effect.

A curious legal wrangle has arisen in Chapman, Kan., over the attempt of the county authorities to collect the dog tax on a canine belonging to a clergyman. The latter insists that the animal watches faithfully about the sanctuary, and, therefore, as church property is exempt from taxation by state law.

The sea serpent is appearing on the New England coast. This fascinating reptile always does appear upon the advent of the summer excursionist. Scientists have sized him down to nothing more or less than a common giant eel, which is out of his bailiwick in this part of the world.

Morton county, Kansas, claims to be the healthiest county in the United States. It has a population of 400, but for a year past has been without a physician. In that time, it is declared, there has not been a case of sickness so serious as to call for a doctor's assistance.

FOUR FINANCIAL ACTS

Important Laws That Have Been Enacted by the Present Administration.

Success Achieved Under the Dingley Tariff—Reform in the Currency—War Loan—Pacific Railroad Debt.

Washington.—Four achievements in the management of the public finances and revenues under the administration of President McKinley stand out with marked prominence:

First, in point of success, is the Dingley tariff; second, the reform in the currency; third, the war loan of 1898, and fourth, the settlement of the Pacific railroad indebtedness.

Perhaps never before in the history of this country have so many important fiscal achievements been accomplished in so brief time. With the exception of the Pacific railroad settlement, these events bear, to a considerable degree, relationship to each other. Underlying the success of the war loan of 1898 and the reform in the currency was the basis of prosperity established by prompt and effective tariff legislation. The president well understood the necessity for speedy modification in the tariff. Within 48 hours after his inauguration he issued a proclamation for an extra session of congress to assemble March 15, 1897. The brief message sent to congress when it convened on that day clearly demonstrated the urgent necessity for prompt action.

The house of representatives promptly responded to the president's message. On the same day in which it was read in the house, the late Mr. Dingley, of Maine, chairman of the committee on ways and means, introduced the new tariff bill. Such unusual expedition had been made possible only by the untiring work of the members of the committee on ways and means for several months previous.

The bill was passed in the house of representatives March 31, 1897, less than a month after the inauguration of President McKinley and two weeks after congress had convened in extra session. It passed the senate July 7, 1897, with amendments. Two days later its consideration was begun by a conference committee of the two houses, and it finally passed the house July 19 and the senate July 24. It became a law on the latter day, when the president signed the bill.

Thus within five months (no other tariff law was ever passed in so short a time) after the inauguration of the president a new tariff law was placed on the statute books. Under its beneficent influences the United States has enjoyed a commercial and industrial revival the greatest in its history. The hopes of the president as expressed in his message have been realized; ample revenues were provided for the ordinary expenses of the government, and in providing them duties were levied upon foreign products, so as to preserve the home markets; manufactures have revived and increased; agriculture has been relieved and encouraged; domestic and foreign commerce have been increased; mining and building have been aided and developed, and more liberal wages have been paid to labor.

Under the operation of the Wilson act, from September 1, 1894, to July 24, 1897, a period of 35 months, there was a total deficit of $108,003,243. This deplorable state of the revenues was largely responsible for that lack of confidence which prolonged the hard times inaugurated by the panic of 1893.

The Dingley tariff became a law July 24, 1897. Under its operation ample revenues have been provided, as urged by President McKinley. During the period of 32 months the law has been in force, July 24, 1897, to April 1, 1900, the receipts of the government from all sources, exclusive of Pacific railroad items, were $1,224,326,608. Deducting from these receipts the treasury department's estimate of collections under the war revenue act, amounting to $183,708,538, there were net receipts of $1,040,618,070. The expenditures for the same period aggregated $1,366,663,406, and deducting the treasury department's estimate of war expenditures of $372,000,000, the net expenditures for the period stand at $994,663,406, leaving for the 32 months' operation of the Dingley tariff an excess of net receipts over net expenditures of $45,954,664.

The president urged that the new duties be so levied as "to revive and increase manufactures." In the fiscal year 1897 the imports for the consumption of articles in a crude condition which enter into the various processes of domestic industry amounted to $207,268,155, and in the three years 1895, 1896 and 1897 averaged less than $200,000,000 annually, while in the calendar year 1899 the imports of this class amounted to $267,493,950, an increase of nearly $70,000,000 over the average for the three years of low tariff, in which many of these articles, notably wool, were upon the free list. At present the importation of manufacturers' materials is running at the rate of $28,000,000 per month, or more than 50 per cent. higher than the monthly average in the year prior to the enactment of the Dingley law.

The president also urged that the new duties should be so levied as "to relieve and encourage agriculture." That agriculture has been relieved and encouraged is shown by the increased prices for agricultural products, all of which have materially advanced in the home market, and by the large increase in exportation in the products of agriculture, which in the fiscal year 1899 were $100,000,000 greater than in the fiscal year 1897, and in 1898 were $200,000,000 in excess of those of 1897.

The message also recommended that the new duties should be so levied as "to aid and develop mining." That mining has been greatly encouraged is amply shown by the figures relating to the two great mining industries, coal and iron. The coal production of 1899 exceeds 200,000,000 tons, against 179,000,000 in 1897 and 171,000,000 in 1896, and has placed the United States at the head of the world's producers of this article, our product in 1899 being greater than that of any other country in the world. The pig-iron production in 1899 was 13,620,703 tons, against 9,652,680 tons in 1897 and 8,623,127 tons in 1896. In pig iron, as in coal, the United States now holds the first place in the world's production.

HOW THE "PARAMOUNT ISSUE" HIDES FREE SILVER.

Exports of Breadstuffs.

Our exports of breadstuffs compare as follows:

Fiscal Year.	Value.
1890	$154,925,927
1891	128,121,656
1892	299,363,117
1893	200,312,654
1894	166,777,229
1895	114,604,780
1896	141,356,993
1897	191,090,341
1898	324,706,060
1899	263,655,106
1900	252,226,525

Farmers will notice how these exports steadily declined during the last democratic free trade administration, and how much larger our exports of breadstuffs have been under the republican administration, and protective tariffs.

Because Business Was Better.

The books of the third assistant postmaster-general for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, show an increase in the sale of postage stamps for 1900 over the year ending June 30, 1899, of 467,417,460 stamps, the total number sold being 3,963,374,310 stamps, valued at $76,276,904. The increase in revenue was $9,474,413.50. In addition to these stamps, there were issued 2,263,040 books of 12 stamps each, valued at $830,648.48, making the total increase of sales of stamps $10,305,061.98, or about 13 per cent.

Demand for Provisions.

Exports of provisions from American farms last year were worth $180,000,000, or $47,000,000 more than in 1896. This sort of expansion is what the democrats call "imperialism."

The Treasury Surplus.

Receipts of the national treasury for the fiscal year just ended were $568,988,948, and the expenditures $487,759,171, making a surplus for the year of $81,229,777.

ROACH ON THE ISSUES.

The Distinguished Iowan Discusses the Political Questions of the Day.

In accepting the temporary chairmanship of the Iowa republican state convention at Des Moines on Wednesday, August 1, W. L. Roach, of Muscatine, made an address that was cheered to the echo by the enthusiastic delegates and spectators. In a clear, concise and comparatively brief manner he outlined the policy of the two parties and their history, and in his introduction said:

"The outcome of the campaign of 1900 will either be the destruction of Bryanism or the destruction of prosperity. Prosperity and Bryanistic rule cannot exist at the same time. Bryanism is populism, and populism is born of and sustained by hatred of success. The principles and policies of Jefferson and Jackson have no abiding place in the creed of Mr. Bryan. With reckless disregard of the known facts of history he prostitutes these illustrious names in support of visionary and socialistic theories of government.

The time was when the democratic party stood for the least possible amount of government and the largest degree of liberty to the individual. In recent years, since the party has become tainted, or, more correctly speaking, since it surrendered its time-honored principles and put in their stead the vagaries of populism, it has become the champion of every impractical and exploded ism, every visionary theory in relation to government. It has become thoroughly saturated with the socialistic spirit, which is antagonistic to individual achievement, and the triumph of which would be absolutely destructive of the existing order."

The Trust Question.

The question of trusts was dealt with at length, and in this connection he said in part:

"The trust question has been one of absorbing interest to the American people. Mr. Bryan and his followers have made a desperate effort to make political capital in connection with this question. They claim the republican party is responsible for the existence of the so-called trusts. There have recently been some very embarrassing developments in connection with the trust question from the democratic standpoint. It matters not, however, how much the developments in connection with the democratic New York ice trust have embarrassed the insincere leaders of the democracy, the republican party, true to its history, frankly and courageously recognizes the importance of this question. The republican party is neither the creator, creature, friend or defender of monopoly. She recognizes it as one of the highest duties of government, national, state and municipal, to restrain in every possible manner any and all attempts of organized capital to plunder the people. The only question for thought and argument in this connection on the part of those charged with the responsibilities of the government concerns the means to accomplish the end which all intelligent people recognize as desirable. The republican party was the first to recognize the issue by enacting the national legislation upon the subject, and in the last congress was prevented by the democratic minority from taking a most important step for the enlargement of the powers of the general government to deal with this problem. In defeating the proposed constitutional amendment the Bryanites who seek to make political capital out of the trust question stand convicted of insincerity."

16 to 1 Twice.

The money plank of the democrats was not overlooked, and the Iowa voters were warned to beware of the party that would cut their dollars in two, and said:

"The Bryanites have not only reiterated the doctrine of free coinage upon ratio of 16 to 1, but have twice written it in the Kansas City platform, giving it an emphasis which they have given to no other issue. It is idle to tell people of Iowa that it is unimportant in this campaign. The integrity and stability of our currency is as much at stake to-day as ever. It is entirely possible for the complexion of the senate of the United States to be so changed within two years as to make the passage of the free coinage legislation not only possible but absolutely certain should Mr. Bryan triumph in November.

Imperialism.

The subject of so-called imperialism was treated at greatest length and aroused the greatest enthusiasm. Of this he asks:

"What is this imperialism to which the Bryanites attach such dire consequence? When and where did it begin? What constituted the first imperialistic act of William McKinley or his party? Did it begin in Manila harbor when Dewey delivered the crushing blow to the Spanish squadron there? If so, it was applauded by every patriotic man, woman and child in this country. Did it begin when the American army raised the stars and stripes on the island of Luzon? If so, it had the approval of every loyal American. Did it have its origin in any of the acts of the army and navy located upon Philippine soil or in Philippine waters previous to the treaty of Paris? If so, it had the unqualified indorsement of an overwhelming majority of the American people. Did it have origin in the treaty of Paris itself, which finally determined the status of this government in those islands? If so, it had the ardent and unasked-for support of William Jennings Bryan, the anti-imperialistic candidate for president of the United States.

Interpretation of Constitution.

"Much is contained in the Kansas City platform about the constitution and the declaration of independence. As I stated in the beginning, I am not a lawyer, much less a constitutional one. There are, however, some facts in reference to the democratic interpretation of the constitution which are an open book to every intelligent person in this country. In the first place, we all know that had the democratic interpretation of the constitution prevailed there would be no United States of America to-day, and upon the ruins of this great nation we would now have a lot of antagonistic, discordant, warring states. We also know that had their interpretation of the constitution prevailed the war for the preservation of the union could never have been financed.

"And we further know that their interpretation of the constitution would have precluded the possibility of the benefits of the great protective system which has been the foundation of the industrial development and the prosperity of the masses of the American people during this generation. In the light of these facts, no sane man need doubt the safety of the constitution when in republican hands, and in this connection it is appropriate to say that the republican party has never tried to reverse the supreme court.

Iowa's Great Men.

"In addition to the violation of the constitution and the repudiation of the declaration of independence, the absolute destruction of the republic is claimed to be our purpose. Governments are conducted by men. The acts which shape their course are those of individuals. If the constitution is being violated, the declaration of independence being ignored and the life of the republic being endangered, who are the guilty ones, and to whom shall we turn for deliverance and protection?

"If the charge of the Bryanites is true, William B. Allison, the republican leader of the American senate, and David B. Henderson, the republican speaker of the national house of representatives, supported by that splendid representation in the lower house of congress from Iowa and James Wilson in the cabinet, are all enemies of their country and are conspiring against the life of the republic. And if the democratic contention is true we must turn for deliverance to Jim Weaver and Altgeld, Pitchfork Tillman and Tammany Dick. The people of this great state, regardless of their party affiliation, have not ceased to mourn the recent loss of one of the grandest characters in the life of this state and nation; a man who was a loyal and unflinching supporter of the policies of William McKinley and the republican party, and whose life was devoted to the interests of the common people, from whose ranks he rose to a position of commanding influence in the nation. Let no populistic visionary tell an Iowa audience that the career of 'Old Business' closed in an attempt upon the life of the nation for which he lived and died. The democratic platform of 1900 is a slander upon the spotless living and the immortal dead. The republic and the interests of the masses are safe in the hands of such men as the republicans of Iowa have given to the councils of the nation."

HE WASN'T GROWLING.

Was Merely Seeking Information as to Prices of Country Comforts and Conveniences.

"What!" carpingly ejaculated the summer boarder from the city, as he glared pop-eyedly at the altitudinous bill which, says Puck, the honest agriculturist had just presented to him. "Ninety-six dollars and thirty cents for two weeks' board for myself, wife and three small boys? Now, look here, Mr. Hooks—"

"Ye had the use of the hoss and carry-all whenever ye wanted 'em," interrupted old Farmer Hooks, doggedly. "Your boys ett up considerable many of my apples, and, then, there's the fishin' and the scenery, and the—er—grangers' picnic, and Uncle Hiram Tinker's funeral, and the eclipse of the moon, and—er—ah!——all that, and—"

"But, pshaw, man! the only time we used your old carry-all the horse was so sulky that I had to lead him most of the way, and the vehicle broke down and I paid more for having it repaired than it was worth. Your green apples made the boys sick to within a hair's breadth of an agonizing death, and to the extent of a $9 doctor bill. I caught cold but no fish, fishing. We didn't eat any of the scenery, nor do we expect to carry any of it away with us. We were in no way responsible for the late Mr. Tinker's funeral, and, I may add, did not particularly enjoy it. We did not attend the grangers' picnic, and, as for paying you for the eclipse of the moon, I'll be—"

"Looker here! Do you mean to insinuate that I'm tryin' to gouge ye?"

"Oh, no; certainly not! But, by the way, the present wealth of the United States is estimated at $100,000,000,000, and—er—"

"Wa-al?"

"Well, I was merely wondering if you were trying to get it all at once?"

A RESCUE AT SEA.

Perilous Situation Relieved by the Timely Utterances of a Spell-Binder.

"Help! Help!"

In a panic the passengers rushed to the side of the ship, and gazed helplessly at those struggling in the waves, says Harper's Bazar.

It was indeed a perilous situation.

What was to be done? There seemed to be no rope at hand, and there was trouble in lowering the lifeboat, and, as is usually the case, none of the sailors could swim.

A lawyer suggested a writ of habeas corpus, but that was found impracticable, as there was not a judge on board, and no one to serve such a writ, anyway.

At that instant a man of commanding presence pushed into the frenzied crowd and struck an attitude, close to the rail.

The drowning ones recognized him as a famous political orator, and their spirits rose:

"Fellow citizens," he began, "we face a crisis!"

The next moment a cry of joy went up.

For the people in the water were hanging on his words, in which position they continued till the boats were lowered.

IT'S ALL IN A NAME.

One Reason Why the Conservative Negro Whitewasher Lost His Occupation.

"What's in a name?" asked Shakespeare. Everything, may be answered, and no one has made the answer more plain to the ordinary mortal than Booker T. Washington, the noted colored orator, says the Chicago Times-Herald. While lecturing in Omaha last winter he paused in the midst of his remarks and asked:

"How many negro boys in Omaha are learning a mechanical trade?"

And from the vast audience came the reply:

"Not one."

Then Mr. Washington proceeded to tell the negro boys what they should do. The old colored man with his brush and pail of whitewash once made a good living. But he was a whitewasher." The first thing he knew a white man came along with an assortment of brushes and several colors of wash under fancy names. The white man called himself an "interior decorator," and the old colored man's job was gone forever.

"You negro boys," continued Mr. Washington, "must become interior decorators, for the whitewashing job is done."

An Insinuation.

The Plumber—I believe that we will all follow the same vocation in the next world as we do in this.

The Carpenter—Well, if that is true, you will be out of a job.

"Why so?"

"What use will they have for plumbers where there is no water?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

An Emergency.

Assistant—The Irish stew has burned.

Chef—Well, put some spice in it and add "A la Francais" to its name on the menu.—Puck.

Like the Deadly Under-Current

which grasps one without warning, the mucous membrane which lines the entire body suddenly becomes weakened in some spot and disease is established. It may be of the lungs, the head, throat, stomach, bowels, or any other organ. Wherever it is, and whatever it seems, it all springs from the same cause—

CATARRH

or inflammation of this delicate pink membrane.

The system is weakened in winter. The delicate lining is more susceptible to irritation or inflammation, and thus we have pneumonia, grip, colds, coughs, fevers, etc., all catarrhal conditions which may easily be checked by one catarrh cure—Pe-ru-na.

That's the only way out of it. You may dose forever—you will not be well until you try the true cure and that is Pe-ru-na. You may think your trouble is some other disease and not catarrh. Call it what you will, one thing is sure, your system is affected and must be treated, and Pe-ru-na is the only remedy which reaches the right place and *does* cure.

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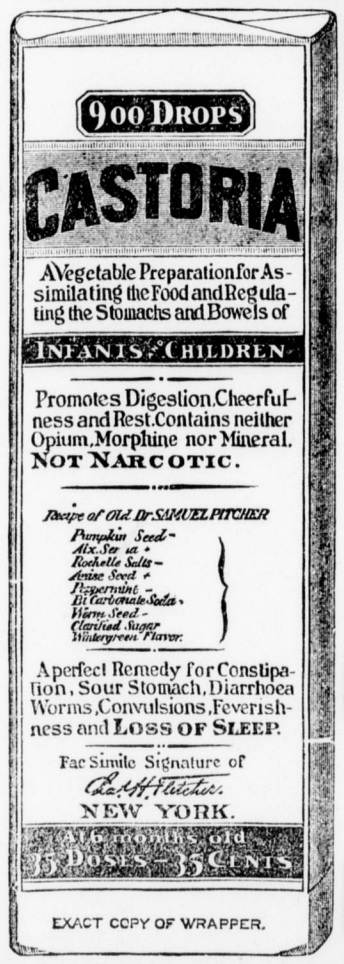
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HIS AIM WAS TRUE

An Assassin Kills Humbert, the King of Italy.

Three Shots Fired, One of Which Entered the Heart of the King—The Murderer Is Arrested—A Tragedy that Startles the Entire World.

Monza, Italy, July 30.—King Humbert has been assassinated. He was shot here last evening by a man named Angelo Bressi and died in a few minutes.

The king had been attending a distribution of prizes in connection with a gymnastic competition. He had just entered his carriage with his aide-de-camp, amid the cheers of the crowd, when he was struck by three revolver shots fired in quick succession.

KING HUMBERT.

One pierced the heart of his majesty, who fell back and expired in a few minutes.

The assassin was immediately arrested and was, with some difficulty, saved from the fury of the populace.

He gave his name as Angelo Bressi, describing himself as of Prato, in Tuscany.

Monza, July 31.—When King Humbert was wounded he exclaimed: "It is nothing." The royal carriage covered the distance between the Gymnastic society's club house, where the crime was committed, and the royal villa, at full speed. The king expired on the way.

Bressi is young, tall and swarthy. It appears that he remained four days in Prato and two days at Bologna, after which he came here.

When Queen Margherita arrived at the villa and the truth was broken to her a heartrending scene ensued.

The assassin is strictly guarded in prison. He continues to preserve absolute indifference and took his meals yesterday without any sign of being affected by his position. A second revolver was found on the public stand in the gymnastic grounds.

Few additional details of the tragedy are available. It happened so quickly and unexpectedly that the king was dead almost before the spectators realized what had occurred.

No special precautions had been taken. Very few police were in attendance and only a small guard of soldiers was keeping the way clear for the carriage. The king, amid the cheers of the crowd, came out smiling, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Gen. Vaglia. He had entered the carriage and was just driving off, when three revolver shots were fired in quick succession. Some witnesses assert that Bressi was seen just previously waving his hands and cheering. The first shot wounded the king in the neck; the second, the fatal one, pierced his heart; and the third broke the arm of the already dying sovereign.

The crowd was stunned by the unexpected scene, but speedily a rush was made toward the assassin. He did not attempt to escape and was roughly treated until the carbineers formed a cordon and secured him from the fury of the people.

The assassin, on reaching the guard room of the carbineers, was in a pitiable condition, his hands and arms being lacerated and bloody and his clothes torn by the angry crowd. Replying to questions he said:

"Tell them I came from America on purpose to kill Humbert. I have only just arrived from America and know no one. I spent a day at Bologna and then came on to Milan."

Rome, July 31.—The excitement and emotion here consequent upon the assassination of King Humbert is momentarily intensifying. People are seen to snatch newspapers from the venders and eagerly peruse them in the streets, openly weeping for their sovereign and execrating the infamous crime. All the shops are closed, and the nation is in mourning.

Paterson, N. J., July 31.—The rumor that Angelo Bressi, who was arrested at Monza, Italy, for the assassination of King Humbert, had lived here, caused quite a sensation in the Italian quarter. Yesterday after a diligent search among the Italians, it was learned that a silk weaver named Angelo Bressi, aged about 32 years, had worked in the silk mills owned by Hamil & Booth in this city, up to May 7 last. He left for Italy about that date and nothing has been heard of him since. During his stay here, which was about six months, he lived at the Hotel Bartholdi. Those who knew him say that he was of a queer temperament and inoffensive.

Baden-Powell Is Again Besieged.

London, July 30.—Operations in South Africa have again reached a standstill. Pretoria telegrams announce that Lord Roberts has returned there with his staff, apparently finding it useless to spend his energies against a constantly retreating foe. Commandant Botha with several thousand Boers has thus eluded Lord Roberts' grasp. Gen. Delarey is besieging Gen. Baden-Powell at Rustenburg, in western Transvaal. The relief force sent to Baden-Powell's assistance proved too weak to be effective and fell back on Pretoria.

AN ULTIMATUM.

Uncle Sam Sends One to China that Is of the Firmest Character.

Washington, Aug. 3.—Secretary Hay's reply to Li Hung Chang refusing to delay the advance of American troops on Pekin has closed the negotiations with China unless the old viceroy is able to secure the full acceptance of our terms relative to the foreign ministers, and that at once. No orders looking to a relaxation of the preparations for the advance on Pekin have gone out from Washington for, as the situation is described by one of the leading officials here, "there will be no bargaining on our part in advance of the concession by the Chinese authorities of full and free communication with the foreign ministers." There is, moreover, a note ominously close to actual war in Secretary Hay's declaration that the conduct of the Chinese government is "unfriendly." That kind of language is extreme in diplomacy, and it is only a narrow step between it and formal war.

The impression prevails here that the Chinese government, if it is not absolutely bereft of power to act in defiance of the Boxers, will accept our terms, and some such action is looked for very soon. Possibly a battle will be required to bring the imperial government to the point of acceptance, though in that case it is questionable whether the original conditions would be regarded as still open to acceptance. If the Chinese government now accepts, however, the United States government will be face to face with one of the most delicate diplomatic tasks ever undertaken. It must attempt to redeem its promise to use its good offices in favor of China, and in the present temper of some of the European powers the greatest difficulties may be expected to arise in the prosecution of the attempt.

It is the confident expectation of the officials here, however, that if the Chinese government in good faith meets all of the four conditions laid down by the president in his reply to the Chinese emperor's appeal for aid, that a majority of the powers now represented in China will accept that as a proper base upon which to cease present hostilities and open negotiations for a settlement. The decision of the majority in such case without doubt would receive the acquiescence of the minority, else an interminable entanglement might arise.

It is not believed at the war department that an advance has been made as yet from Tien Tsin. It is explained that the last dispatches indicated a great deal of delay in unloading the transports, and before any advance can be made the troops must have all their equipments and transportation for them. The indications are that the plans being matured at Tien Tsin contemplate a rapid advance when the movement begins, for it seems to be understood that there will be carried with the army a sufficient quantity of supplies to maintain the troops on the march to Pekin and return, if a return should be advisable.

TROUBLE IN ALASKA.

A Clash Between Miners and Soldiers—Scores of Gold Seekers Arrested.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 3.—The Times says: The first serious trouble between the military and prospectors in the north this year resulted in the arrest of over 100 of the miners who went to Topkuk, about 50 miles south of Nome City.

The clash occurred July 11. It was the result of a prolonged claim contest and case of alleged claim jumping. About a week previous over 100 miners were forced to quit work along the beach at Topkuk by soldiers who were landed from the United States transport Seward. Soldiers were detailed day and night to guard the cliff from being torn away by the miners, who were only too eager to get at the rich pay streak which was already uncovered for a width of several hundred feet.

Under the conditions of suspension of work the miners were allowed to work their dumps, which was about complete. That having been done the miners held a consultation and determined to defy Uncle Sam and return to work. The soldiers were all mustered out on the beach and with bayonets fixed attempted to force the men to leave, but not a man stirred. A parley ensued with the result that 30 or 40 miners submitted to arrest and were put under guard. Others quickly took the places of the arrested ones and were in their turn arrested, until the soldiers have now more than they can attend to.

A perplexing problem now is how to feed and house the arrested miners. If they are not fed the soldiers are in danger of being overpowered unless relieved by revenue cutters or troops. Ten were taken to Nome on July 20 and released on bonds.

An Eventful Career Closed.

Boston, Aug. 3.—Delos E. Goldsmith, a well known young journalist of this city, died Thursday at Quincy. In 1892 Mr. Goldsmith accompanied Prof. Augustus Rogers, the aeronaut, and Mr. Fenton in a balloon ascension from the Common, which was a part of the city's Fourth of July celebration. The balloon landed in Dorchester bay and Rogers and Benton were drowned, Goldsmith being picked up by a sailing vessel. In 1895 Goldsmith figured in a duel with swords with John Crowley, a Boston lawyer, the affair taking place in Franklin park.

Ate Toadstools and Died.

Chicago, Aug. 3.—Three persons are dead in the home of J. A. Norris, near Harvey, Ill., and four others are seriously ill, the result of eating toadstools which they mistook for mushrooms. The dead are Mrs. Edith Norris, Maud Norris and Thomas Norris. Thomas Norris, aged 13 years, undoubtedly saved those yet alive. Half clad and suffering with pain that almost crazed him, he rode bareback to Homewood, three miles away, and fell exhausted as he reached the house of a physician. He died soon after, but the doctor saved four.

STORY OF PEKIN.

Chinese Treachery and Deceit Is Fully Proven.

A Correspondent of the London Times Gives an Interesting Account of the Siege of the Legations—Seven Americans Killed.

London, Aug. 2.—Dr. Morrison, the Pekin correspondent of the Times, has been heard from direct. The Times this morning prints the following dispatch, dated July 21:

"There has been a cessation of hostilities here (Pekin) since July 18, but for fear of treachery there has been no relaxation of vigilance. The Chinese soldiers continue to strengthen the barricade around the besieged area, and also the batteries on top of the imperial city wall, but in the meantime they have discontinued firing, probably because they are short of ammunition.

"The main bodies of the imperial soldiers have left Pekin in order to meet the relief forces. Supplies are beginning to come in and the condition of the besieged is improving. The wounded are doing well. Our hospital arrangements are admirable and 150 cases have passed through the hospital.

"The Tsung Li Yamen forwarded to Sir Claude MacDonald a copy of a dispatch telegraphed by the emperor to Queen Victoria, attributing all deeds of violence to bandits and requesting her majesty's assistance to extricate the Chinese government from its difficulties. The queen's reply is not stated, but the Chinese minister at Washington telegraphs that the United States government would gladly assist the Chinese authorities.

"This dispatch to the queen was sent to the Tsung Li Yamen by the grand council on July 3; yet the day before an imperial edict had been issued calling on the Boxers to continue to render loyal and patriotic services in exterminating the Christians. The edict also commanded viceroys and governors to expel all missionaries from China and to arrest all Christians and compel them to renounce their faith. Other decrees applauding the Boxers speak approvingly of their burning and slaying converts.

"On July 18 another decree made a complete about face, due to the victories of the foreign troops at Tien Tsin. In this decree, for the first time and one month after the occurrence, an allusion was made to the death of Baron Von Ketteler, the German minister, which was attributed to the action of local brigands.

"The force besieging the legation consists of the imperial troops under Gens. Tung Lu and Tung Fuh Siang, whose gallantry is applauded in imperial decrees, although it consisted in bombarding for one month defenseless women and children cooped up in the legation compound, using shell, shrapnel, round shot and expanding bullets.

"They posted proclamations assuring us of protection and, the same night, they made a general attack in the hope of surprising us.

"There is still no news of Pei-Tang cathedral. The wounded number 138, including the American surgeon Lippitt, severely wounded, and Capt. Myers, who is doing well. Seven Americans have been killed."

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 2.—Lieut. Von Krohn, of the German army, has arrived at Yokohama in company with 300 wounded and incapacitated Germans and others on the steamer Korn, chartered by the German government. Von Krohn told of his experiences with Admiral Seymour in his attempt to reach Pekin.

Asked what the Chinese did with their women and old men, Von Krohn said they emigrated with all speed, but if this was not possible, as in the case of one village taken by the allies, they cut off the heads of the women and children and threw them in the river.

"We did not take prisoners," said Lieut. Krohn, "as far as the capture of prisoners is concerned. This was an impossibility, as the Chinese are not civilized for that kind of warfare."

Von Krohn was asked about the statement of a German that the Russians had dispatched the wounded with the butts of their rifles. The lieutenant said it was not quite so bad as that, but under the circumstances of the present war they had been and probably would be in the future compelled to kill wounded prisoners with the bayonet. In the beginning they had sent wounded prisoners to the hospitals in Tien Tsin, but they soon found out that as long as a man was able to raise a hand he would try and stab the foreigners. Frequently they found Boxers who had taken their red badges and clothes off in the hope of trying the "amigo" trick, and while the trick worked at first, the allies soon gave orders to kill every Chinese who would stand. Lieut. Von Krohn said the Chinese decapitate and mutilate every foreigner who is unfortunate enough to fall into their hands.

Gordon Will be a Guest.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 2.—Gen. John B. Gordon, commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, will be a guest at the annual encampment of the G. A. R. at Chicago, August 27. Gen. Gordon was extended an invitation at the request of Gen. Shaw, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army.

Peruvian Peasants Excited.

Lima, Peru, Aug. 2.—The celebrated convent of Ocopa, which had been partially destroyed by two fires, believed to be of incendiary origin, was completely destroyed Tuesday by a third. As all three are attributed by the ignorant peasantry to the efforts and propaganda of the American missionaries, there is great excitement among them, especially among the more fanatical, who are beyond the control of the local authorities. Government troops have been sent to the scene of disturbance to maintain order.

WHITE SUPREMACY.

It Is Assured in North Carolina—An Amendment Disfranchising Negroes Is Voted Upon and Carries—Democrats Make a Clean Sweep.

Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 3.—After one of the most bitterly contested campaigns ever known in the old North State the democrats and "white supremacy" won yesterday by a majority of about 30,000. This election disfranchised the negro and changed the state legislature from its combination majority of republicans and populists to straight democratic, practically insuring the defeat of Marion Butler for re-election as United States senator. The negroes, as a general thing, remained from the polls.

The election was for state officers, members of the legislature and county officers and for an amendment to the state constitution looking to a practical elimination of the negro from politics, as its adoption disfranchises the bulk of the negro vote.

By far the greatest interest centered in the fight over the amendment. Many negroes voted for the amendment. The faculty of Livingstone college at Salisbury, one of the most prominent negro educational institutions in the south, voted for it. The amendment was opposed by the fusion of populists and republicans, headed by Senators Butler and Pritchard. There was a full poll of the democratic strength, which, combined with a small negro and some populist and republican ballots, rolled up a large majority. Spencer B. Adams, fusion nominee for governor, was defeated by Charles B. Aycock, democrat, and all other democratic candidates were elected. The legislature is democratic in both branches.

In this city the election passed off quietly. A heavy white vote was polled, but the negroes took little interest in the result and generally remained away from the polls. In many instances they voted the democratic ticket. Every eastern county was carried by the democrats, the majorities in some of them being 3,000. Most of the central counties also are democratic. Returns from the west are incomplete. Conservatively estimated returns from the Sixth district show approximately 17,000 majority for the franchise amendment and the state ticket.

THOUSANDS WERE SLAIN.

Letter from a Chinese Reformer Describes Pekin's Streets as Running with Blood.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 3.—A letter received by a local Chinaman by the steamer Glen Ogle, dated from Chi San Fu, the capital of Shan Tung, on July 2, says Cho Ta, a reformer who escaped from Pekin on June 26, has given the writer the following information from the capital to June 26:

"There were over 100,000 Boxers and Manchu troops in the capital when I left and numbers more were pouring in from all parts of Chi Li, Shan Tung and Honan. Their main object seemed to be plunder and hatred of foreigners. Those in the city attacked the foreign legations continuously for ten days, but were repulsed every time.

"Not counting the 2,000 to 3,000 converts who have been massacred by the Boxers inside Pekin, it was estimated when I left that over 4,000 peaceable citizens had also been slain in the melee. The streets ran with blood; it was awful. The Tartar and Forbidden cities were filled with Boxers and Manchu troops, which caused a panic among the princes, dukes, nobles and members of the imperial clan, who were afraid that they also would be plundered as soon as the Boxers got beyond control, and so by diplomacy they managed to clear both cities of their dangerous friends, closed the gates and placed strong guards to prevent further ingress of outsiders."

A FRIGHTFUL CRASH.

Tons of Iron Drop from the Top of a Skyscraper, Injuring Nine People.

New York, August 3.—Three persons were seriously injured and six others badly cut and bruised yesterday by the falling of five heavy pieces of structural iron from the top of a 12-story building in course of construction at Broadway and Walker streets. Fannie Cohen, 17 years old; Morris Bleicher, 16, and David Waldmann, 19, were so badly injured they had to be taken to a hospital.

All of the injured people were employed by M. Goldberg & Co., pocketbook makers, who occupied the upper two floors of the five-story building on Walker street, directly in the rear of the building in course of construction. Four heavy iron girders, each weighing over a ton, were being hoisted to the top of the big building. They were being swung around to the top of the building when they slipped out of the chain. Three of the heavy girders crashed through 11 floors to the basement and the fourth stuck at the second story. Over a hundred men were at work in the building, but they escaped injury.

When the big boom of the derrick was released of the girders it swung around and struck a 14-foot iron upright, snapping it off and throwing it over the side of the building. This piece of iron weighed over a ton. It crashed through the roof of the Walker street building, where 30 people were at work on the top floor. They were buried in the debris. Those who were not hurt badly made a rush for the fire escapes.

An Attempt to Murder the Shah.

Paris, Aug. 3.—An attempt on the life of the shah of Persia was made yesterday, but it resulted in no harm to his majesty. A man broke through a line of policemen as the shah was leaving his apartments and tried to mount the royal carriage step. He had a revolver in his hand, but as soon as his intention was divined the police disarmed him before he was able to fire. At the police station the man expressed regret that he had been unable to carry out his intentions. He said: "This is an affair between me and my conscience."

A RAY OF LIGHT.

It Penetrates the Clouds of Fear and Doubt.

The British Minister at Pekin Sends Word to London that Hostilities in the Chinese Capital Have Ceased—Minister Conger Is Also Heard from.

London, July 31.—The admiralty has made public the following dispatch from Rear Admiral Bruce at Tien Tsin: "Following message received from Sir Claude MacDonald, British minister to Pekin:

"'British legation, June 20 to July 16 repeatedly attacked by Chinese troops on all sides. Both rifle and artillery fire. Since July 16 an armistice, but a cordon is strictly drawn on both sides of the position. Chinese barricades are close to ours. All women and children are in the British legation. Casualties to date 62 killed.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin yesterday received a dispatch from Lieut. Col. Coolidge, commanding the Ninth infantry at Tien Tsin. It came by way of Che Foo and is as follows:

"Tien Tsin, July 27.—Following letter of Lieut. Col. Shiba, military attache at the Japanese legation of Pekin, dated July 23, arrived Tien Tsin 25th: 'Pekin, July 22.—We are all awaiting impatiently the arrival of reinforcing army. When are you coming? All legations have been blockaded since 13th of last month and since the 20th we have been attacked continually night and day by the Chinese soldiers. By a supreme effort we are still defending. We are daily awaiting with the greatest anxity the arrival of reinforcing army, and if you can't reach here in less than a week's time it is probable that we will be unable to hold out any longer. Emperor and empress dowager appear to be still at Pekin. Were our reinforcements to arrive it is very probable that they would flee to Wanshoshan. Killed and wounded up to date eight killed, one a captain of infantry and an ambassador's attache; seven seriously wounded, the first secretary of the legation being one of 20 slightly wounded. The number of Europeans killed is 60 in all.'"

The war department last evening received two cablegrams from China. The first read:

"Che Foo (undated).—To Corbin, Washington: Tien Tsin 27th. Message just received from Conger says since 16th by agreement no firing. Have provisions for several weeks, little ammunition, all safe and well. I (Daggett) report allied forces will soon advance. Practically no looting by Americans, no unnecessary killing."

The second read: "Che Foo.—To Corbin, Washington: Tien Tsin 30th. Flintshire arrived 27th. Two hundred and fifty-seven men of the Ninth infantry sick. Ten doctors, 100 hospital corps men and 20 signal corps men needed. Unavoidable delay in unloading transports. Foreign troops arriving. DAGGETT."

London, Aug. 1.—A dispatch from Tien Tsin says: "A Pekin message, dated July 21, reports that the first outside news reached there July 18. The failure of the relief expedition made the situation more perilous. On June 19 the Tsung Li Yamen broke off relations. June 20 China declared war. Baron Von Ketteler and Francis James, an English professor, were murdered. Over 400 non-combatants occupied the British legation. I understand converts are holding the north cathedral. A thousand refugees occupied the palace of Prince Lu. A truce began July 17 after 26 days of fierce assault. One night the shelling was uninterrupted for six hours.

"The total killed or died is: Germans ten, Japanese ten, French 11, British five, Russians four, Americans seven, Italians seven, converts nine; total, with wounded, 98.

"At least 2,000 Chinese have been killed. The Americans occupy a strong position on the city wall. Provisions are still sufficient. The hospital arrangements are excellent.

Brussels, Aug. 2.—M. De Faverau, minister of foreign affairs, has received the following dispatch from M. De Marchienne, charge d'affaires of Belgium at Shanghai: "The allies are marching on Pekin. They are 18 miles from Tien Tsin and should reach Pekin in eight days. All the Europeans have taken refuge in the inner enclosure of the imperial city."

London, Aug. 3.—No word comes this morning regarding the fortunes of the comparatively small body of troops believed to be forging their way toward Pekin. The silence is probably due to diligent censorship rather than any lack of developments.

A Shanghai special announces the receipt of an official telegram from the Tsung Li Yamen asserting that the ministers were all well on July 30 and that vegetables, fruits and other supplies had been sent to the legations on several occasions. "Friendly intercourse," the official telegram says, "is now being carried on between the ministers and the imperial government."

According to the Daily Express, however, cablegrams from Che Foo announce that the imperial troops, advancing to oppose the relief force, have completely wiped out a Christian town near Pekin, killing five foreign priests and 10,000 native Christians.

Attempt to Kill King Alexander.

London, Aug. 2.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "A rumor has reached here from Belgrade that an attempt was made to assassinate King Alexander on Wednesday while he was driving through the town. It is said he was shot at, but was not injured."

An Earthquake in Utah.

Tintic, Utah, Aug. 2.—An earthquake shook the Tintic mining district yesterday. The shaft of the Mammoth mine was so thrown out of shape that it was impossible to get the cage below the 1,500 foot level.

YELLOW MONEY.

Americans Own a Billion in Gold Coin.

OLD ESTIMATES REDUCED

No Account was Taken of Sums Carried Out by Tourists.

WHERE THE HOARDS ARE.

Three-fifths of the Entire Amount of Gold Coin in This Country Is Held by the United States Treasury and National Banks.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Mr. Roberts, the director of the mint, in speaking Friday of the probable modification of the present estimate of the stock of gold in the country, said:

"Some modification of the present estimate doubtless will be made as the result of an inquiry that is being made by this bureau and by Mr. Muhlman, of the New York subtreasury, but the reduction will be small. The original basis of the treasury estimate is a computation made by Dr. Linderman, director of the mint in 1873. Gold was then at a premium and not in general circulation. He took the amount in the treasury and in national banks and added $20,000,000 for the circulation on the Pacific coast and $10,000,000 for the hoidings of other banks and hoards, in all $135,000,000. To this has been added each year the coinage and the imports of domestic coin, and subtracted the recoinage, the exports and an estimated sum for consumption in the arts. The result is the current estimate.

"The gold in the treasury and in the national banks comprises the only part of the stock that can be actually counted. At the date of the last reported statement by the national banks, April 26, 1900, their holdings were $495,769,872. The treasury holdings May 1 were $426,089,371, the two items aggregating $622,759,243. The estimate for May 1 was $1,043,525,117, which left $420,000,000 to be accounted for as held by state and private banks, trust companies and in safes, tills, pockets and hoards. This is the sum subject to modification.

"No account has been taken in the past of gold carried out of the country by travelers, it being assumed that there was little of it and all but an inappreciable amount was returned by incoming travelers. This year the bureau has made a systematic effort to learn what this movement amounted to by inquiries addressed to the steamship lines, money changers at the principal ports, and our consuls abroad. The replies indicate that gold thus carried out finds its way to the principal banks of issue in the several countries.

"The tourist agency of Cook & Sons receives from travelers from $100,000 to $150,000 per year and turns it into the Bank of England. About $75,000 per annum is melted at Geneva and in all a net loss of $600,000 to $800,000 is indicated. At the latter rate in 25 years the total would be $20,000,000, a sum that should be taken account of. An effort has been made to arrive at the present consumption of coin by manufacturers, jewelers, dentists and others in the industrial arts. Inquiries have been addressed to about 45,000 firms and individuals and replies have been received from 70 per cent. of them. The returns indicate a total consumption of about $3,500,000 in coin per year. Prior to 1893 the bureau's estimate was never less than this amount, but from 1893 it has been placed at $1,500,000. The reduction seems to have been an error. An additional allowance of $2,000,000 per year for seven years would require correction of $14,000,000.

"Mr. Muhlman, of the New York sub-treasury, has been a diligent student of the subject for years and is of opinion that, owing chiefly to errors made prior to 1885, the estimate has been too large by $100,000,000. The estimate for the stock on August 1 was $1,053,518,892, and if the entire $100,000,000 was deducted the stock would remain 60 per cent. above what it was four years ago."

Railroaders Strike.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 4.—A strike was declared on the Canadian Pacific railway Friday by the machinists, blacksmiths, boilermakers, fitters, laborers and locomotive painters, who are out from Lake Superior to the Pacific coast. In Winnipeg, including a number of men dismissed on Monday, 650 are out. The strikers claim the dismissals were for the purpos of breaking up their unions, hence the strike.

Easy for the Red Coat.

Montreal, Aug. 4.—The first day's international race for the Seawanhaka cup between the American challenger Minnesota, of the White Bear club, of St. Paul, and the Canadian defender Red Coat came off Friday on Lake St. Louis and resulted in an easy win for the Canadian boat by six minutes and 20 seconds.

Nearly 60,000 Majority.

Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 4.—Returns show that democratic majorities in Thursday's election aggregate 64,678 and the fusion majorities are 5,125, making the net democratic majority 59,553. There will be only two populists in the legislature.

The President Leaves Washington.

Washington, Aug. 4.—President McKinley left the city last evening on his return to Canton to resume his vacation. Accompanying him were Hon. Charles G. Dawes, the comptroller of the currency, and Secretary Cortelyou.

Cameron County Press.

ESTABLISHED BY C. B. GOULD.

HENRY H. MULLIN,
Editor and Manager.

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For President.
WILLIAM McKINLEY, of Ohio.
For Vice President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT, of New York.
For Auditor General,
EDMUND B. HARDENBERGH, of Wayne.
Congress-at-Large,
GALUSHA A. GROW, of Susquahanna.
ROBERT H. FOERDERER, of Philadelphia.
Congress,
JOSEPH C. SIBLEY, of Venango.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

B. W. GREEN, Esq., Chairman.
A. C. BLUM, Esq., Secretary.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

Billy B.
Says he
Don't want
Prosperity.

Bryan should establish a rigid censorship over his thinks, or there will be trouble before November.

It is not believed that Mr. Bryan's new farm is not being as thoroughly worked as it is photographed.

It is hoped that the Boxers are not as deeply interested in the election as the insurgents in the Philippines.

Doubtless Chairman Jones will look upon his predictions as the paramount feature of the Democratic campaign.

At the next fusion in Nebraska the Democrats will doubtless be called upon to apologize for presuming to exist.

There are sixty different tribes in the Philippines and the anti-expansionists demand that they be turned over to Aguinaldo.

Foreign shipping representatives in the United States, and their principals abroad, are elated at the anti-shipping bill in the Democratic National platform.

As free silver has made Bryan a rich man, he can't for the life of him see why it should not make the other fellow rich.

The Republican Administration goes to the country upon its accomplishments. Incidentially, it will be materially strengthened at the ballot box by mistakes of the Democracy.

Had the Democrats forgotton to place the 16 to 1 plank in their platform, they would have been in much better condition to carry on an aggressive campaign.

If the Democrats elect their candidate for President, and elect a Democratic Congress, this fall, they feel sure there will be nothing done to disturb foreign shipping in its present enjoyment of 93 per cent of our foreign carrying.

Every five years a billion of dollars goes out of the United States to pay foreigh ships for doing our foreign carrying. That may continue indefinitely if the Democrats succeed at the next election. It will be stopped immediately if the Republicans win.

The Hon. E. Ellery Anderson, the leading representative of the former Southern men who make New York their home and represent the large interests of the South, has declared his opposition to the Kansas City ticket. He declares the Democratic party had far better suffer defeat than assume the responsibility for a Bryan administration.

The Democratic Memphis Commercial-Appeal admits that Mr. Bryan means 16 to 1, and has no patience with those Democrats who are trying to ignore the issue and take up the cry of "imperialism." The Commercial-Appeal is not over enthusiastic for the Kansas City ticket, but it prefers to be honest with its readers, no matter how distasteful the task may be.

The Bradford Star looks upon the congressional contest from the following point of view: "Hon. J. C. Sibley burned the bridges behind him on his way from the Free Silver Democracy to Honest Money Republicanism. He will always cast his vote in Congress for sound money, regardless of who may be elected president. After all it is Congress that is the mainspring of national policy and legislation, while the chief executive acts more like the pendulum, deriving its power to act from the mainspring of the clock of State. To half do anything always spoils doing it right. To vote for sound money in the national ticket and for a Democrat or fusionist for Congress would be a fatal political pardox."

The "full Dinner Pail" is an argument for the farmer as well as for the city laborer. Who supplies what is put in the pail? The farmer. If the city laborer has his wages cut in two by free silver, and is put out of a job by the closing of the mills, the farmer suffers equally; for the farmer may give away, but he cannot sell, the products of his farm which the city laborer cannot afford to buy. It is because of the "full dinner pail" that the farmer is getting so much better prices for what he sells than he could get before the election of McKinley. It is because of the "full dinner pail" that he has paid off his mortgages, and become a lender of money where he used to be a borrower.

The Republican party is the party of Loncoln and Grant, whose work in their respective spheres saved republicanism not alone in America, but for all the world. The Rebellion was the crusical test of the ability of a self-governing nation to stand the strain of internecine strife. The cost of saving the Union was fearful. The land was hillocked with graves, the blood of heroes fattened a hundred battlefields, the nation was exhausted, but the flag was not furled, and not a single star was lost from its azure field. The result, however, was worth all it cost.

It was a struggle for integrity of empire, and yet it was a struggle against imperialism. The triumph of the North made thrones across the sea rock on their old foundations, and some, indeed, have fallen, while those which still remain have only been able to endure by granting a larger measure of self-government to their subjects. Manhood has become a royal thing due to the efforts of the Republican party to dignify and verify the sovereignty of manhood. Power has drifted down to the masses, who became conscious of their power through the work of such men as Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, Harrison and McKinley, who in camp, in battle and in councils of the nation have made our country the envy of the world. The policy of the Republican party has gone on in advance of the flag, carrying some of the blessings of liberty to peoples and countries who have never seen the banner of glory and freedom. To charge imperialism to the party which was conceived by freemen, was rocked by liberty and grew to vigorous manhood on the strong meat of personal sovereignty, is to distort history, deny the truth and betray the fact that the opponents of the party think a falsehood is better than the truth for campaign purposes.

Shortly after Hon. Jos. C. Sibley had made his famous speech in the House of Representatives renouncing his allegiance to the Democratic party and proclaiming his intention of supporting President McKinley and the principles and policy of the Republican party, a leading Democratic Congressman from a southern State, in conversation with a Republican friend, declared, "Joe is right, exactly right, and there is nothing I would like better than to be able to do just as he has done, but I dare not. I have made politics a profession, and have been measurably successful in it. I have given it almost my entire attention all my life, and have now reached an age when I simply can't drop it and take up anything else with any chance of success. My district and my State are almost 90 per cent. Democratic and will remain so for at least another generation in spite of anything that could be said or done. My property is there; my interests are all there; my political pull is there; and I have simply got to remain a staunch and stalwart supporter of the Democratic party or surrender everything I have spent my life in trying to attain. That is a sacrifice that I don't feel able to make. But Joe is right, exactly right, and while I shall publicly attack and criticize his course, I cannot help but privately admire and respect him more than ever before."—Franklin Evening News.

SIBLEY'S COURSE AN HONEST ONE

Facts are the best argument upon any question, and they are especially abundant, valuable and convincing in the present political campaign. In 1896 the country had just passed through four years of the greatest financial disturbance and industrial depression the present generation has ever experienced. Crash after crash had occurred in the financial and commercial world until every business man and institution had lost confidence in every other man and institution, if not in themselves. All were objects of distrust and suspician, which were liable at any time to assume tangible form and result in disaster. The banking institutions of our town, which are all ordinarily known to be as absolutely sound and reliable as any in the State, were no exceptions, and more than once during that period some of them narrowly escaped being subjected to a run that might have resulted disasterously, while all were compelled to call in and curtail their loans as a means of safety. For a considerable period they practically ceased to do business.

All over this broad land were silent factories, smokeless furnaces, motionless machinery and idle workmen. What had been the greatest centres of industrial activity were the worst sufferers during that period, as they were thus transformed into the greatest centres of enforced idleness. Scenes were there enacted that had never been seen before—stalwart men begging, not for alms, but for a chance to work, even for a pittance, that they might keep their families from starving; children actually crying for bread who had never known want before; organized charity feeding countless thousands who had never thought to be forced to eat aught they had not honestly earned. There were no strikes. No, every man who had work was only too glad to hold on to it at whatever wages his employer felt able to give. Rich and poor suffered alike. There was certainly no discrimination to complain of. Idle factories make no returns; idle capital bears no interest; profitless investments pay no dividends. The supposedly rich were often in as great straits as the confessedly poor.

The very government itself was as great a sufferer as any, if not the primary cause of it all, and for the first time in a generation was compelled to make a forced loan in time of peace to meet its legitimate expenses; and to negotiate that loan, even at a high rate of interest, was forced to pay many millions of dollars as a premium to the syndicate who handled it. That syndicate, the sheriffs throughout the land, and then the President of the United States, were almost the only ones who emerged from that period in better financial condition than they entered it.

Then arose that self-constituted Apostle, who held up the "Cross of Gold" as the soul and only cause of all the trouble and proclaimed the doctrine of "16 to 1" as the sovereign and only remedy. And over and across, up and down this broad land, he and his followers preached this doctrine night and day with a tireless zeal and an active energy worthy of any cause, and among them was our own J. C. Sibley. That they believed what they proclaimed there was no doubt. That they were firmly convinced of the truth of their assertions no man need deny. But that they were mistaken has been abundantly proven. For at the same time there came another apostle who preached the doctrine of running this government on business principles that whenever tried had not been found wanting. And he and his followers gained the ears, and voice, and votes of the people, and the reins of government were entrusted to his hands.

The world breathed easier, and business men of the country smiled and grasped each other confidently by the hand. And even the great Apostle of "16 to 1," in a moment of frankness and candor, declared "if good times should come under President McKinley's administration, the Republican party would be entitled to the credit for it." Have they come? Let every man answer for himself and a shout of assent would arise that would echo around the world.

They have come in so marked a degree as to establish a new precedent in all the commercial and industrial progress of the world. Never at any time, in any country, have any people been so uniformly and universally prosperous as have the people of this country under the administration of President McKinley. Statistics to prove it are too numerous to quote, even a few, and we have no space for any at this time. The proof is within the knowledge of every man who has eyes and ears, and does not wilfully close them. This the Hon. W. J. Bryan has done, but the Hon. Jos. C. Sibley has not. He has kept his eyes and ears open and has witnessed the wonderful transformation, doubtless with surprise, but not with regret. The prosperity of the people was his soul and only aim, and when it came he welcomed it just as cordially, and rejoiced in it just as sincerely as though it had come through the channels advocated by him. Aye, and when it made its appearance he put his force behind it, and helped it along just as cheerfully as though it had all been planned and organized by him, and did not stand, and scoff, and jeer, and try to impede its progress, as so many of his former colleagues have done. He has simply rendered to the Republican party the credit which Mr. Bryan, himself, declared would be its due under these conditions, and has done it so thoroughly as to openly ally himself with that party as the one best calculated to promote that "prosperity for all the people" which he has always advocated. And for this he is denounced as a "flopper," "a traitor," "a deserter" and the Lord only knows what other epithets are held in reserve by those who refuse to follow his lead, and openly proclaim their secret convictions as he has done.

But the strangest sight of all is to see men who claim to love the party, and believe in the principles that he has espoused, entering into an alliance with the avowed opponents of that party and those principles, for the purpose of "downing" him to whom they should rather extend the right hand of fellowship, and welcome rather than repel.

What are their motives? Are they honest and sincere, or are they prompted by jealousy and selfishness? Are they working for the interests of the party and people, or are they working for their own interests only? These are questions the people are asking, and which the people will answer in an unmistakable manner. Joseph C. Sibley is the only candidate for Congress in this district who will give unqualified support to President McKinley, who stands as the tireless and practical exponent of the doctrine of "Prosperity for all the People."—Evening News.

The Baltimore Sun, a very able independent Democratic paper hopes that the present campaign will be free from vituperation, as it says the "issue," to be decided by the suffrages of 15,000,000 of free men requires to be treated with all the gravity and seriousness its importance demands. It is an appeal to human reason and to the conscience of man, not to human passions, whether of parties or of classes." The Sun takes no stock in Bryan or the Socialistic-Popocratic elements that gentleman represents.

A Rank Record.

Did you ever think that the Democrats have only elected one Governor of Illinois and one President of the United States in forty years, and that the State Treasury was left several millions of dollars worse than empty and that the national administration had to issue interest bearing bonds for $262,000,000 in time of peace to pay the actual running expenses of the Government? This is the record the party goes to the voters with. Isn't it rank?—Benton, (Ill.) "Republican."

A Mother Tells How She Saved Her Little Daughter's Life.

I am the mother of eight children and have had a great deal of experience with medicines. Last summer my little daughter had the dysentery in its worst form. We thought she would die. I tried everything I could think of, but nothing seemed to do her any good. I saw by an advertisement in our paper that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was highly recommended and sent and got a bottle at once. It proved to be one of the very best medicines we ever had in the house. I saved my little daughter's life. I am anxious for every mother to know what an excellent medicine it is. Had I known it at first it would have saved me a great deal of anxiety and my little daughter much suffering.—Yours truly, MRS. GEO. F. BURDICK, Liberty, R. I. For sale by L. Taggart. Aug

Woman's Life....

is hard enough as it is. It is to her that we owe our world, and everything should be made as easy as possible for her at the time of childbirth. This is just what

MOTHER'S FRIEND

will do. It will make baby's coming easy and painless, and that without taking dangerous drugs into the system. It is simply to be applied to the muscles of the abdomen. It penetrates through the skin carrying strength and elasticity with it. It strengthens the whole system and prevents all of the discomforts of pregnancy.

The mother of a plumb babe in Panama, Mo., says: "I have used Mother's Friend and can praise it highly."

Get Mother's Friend at the Drug Store, $1 per bottle.

The Bradfield Regulator Co.,
ATLANTA, GA.

Write for our free illustrated book, "Before Baby is Born."

BEDARD. THE TAILOR.

YOUNG MEN.

Do you want style and ginger in your clothes, here's the place to find it. We have no

Special Hobbies

that young men should look like their fathers or like their little brothers but they must be just the thing—like a procession. Some one must lead and our efforts are to be

The Leaders

in every point in our business. Style, fit and workmanship.

Your Patronage Solicited.

BEDARD, THE TAILOR.
J. L. FOBERT, Manager,
Parsons' Bazaar, Emporium, Pa.

GROCERIES.

J. A. KINSLER,

Carries nothing but the best that can be obtained in the line of

Groceries and Provisions,

Flour, Salt and Smoked Meats, Canned Goods, etc.

Teas, Coffees, Fruits, Confectionery, Tobacco and Cigars.

Goods Delivered Free any place in Town.

Call and see me and get prices.

J. A. KINSLER,
Near P. & E. Depot.

Closing Out Sale of Summer Goods.

AT THE

H. C. OLMSTED STORE.

GREAT BARGAINS IN WAISTS AND CAPES.

Shirt Waists,
Crash and Duck Skirts,
Spring and Fall Capes,
etc., etc.
Waists that were 75c now 50c.
Waists that were $1.00, now 75c.
Waists that were $1.35, now $1.00.
Crash Skirts that were 50c now 40c.
Crash Skirts that were $1.00, now 75c.
Crash Skirts that were $1.15 and $1.25 now 90c.

BEAUTIFUL SILK CAPES.

Capes that were $3.00, now $2.25.
Capes that were $3.50, now $2.75.
Capes that were $5.50, now $4.00.
Capes that were $7.00, now $5.00
A large line of
Percales,
Ginghams,
Silk Waist
Patterns, etc.,
to close out quick.

Yours truly,

C. JAY GOODNOUGH,
Assignee.

J. A. Fisher,
PRACTICAL
Horse Shoer,
Broad Street, Emporium, Pa.

Dr. Fenner's KIDNEY and Backache Cure.
For all Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Troubles, Lame Back, Heart Disease, Skin Disease, Rheumatism, Bed Wetting, etc.
Unfailing in Female Weakness.
By dealers. 50c size by mail 60c Fredonia, N.Y.
R. C. Dodson, Agent,
35-9ly. Emporium, Pa.

UP TO DATE
BOOK COMMERCIAL AND JOB PRINTING
AT THIS OFFICE.

DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN CURES CONSTIPATION.

A Great Reduction Sale!

In order to reduce stock so that I can have room for my large stock of fall goods, I will clean out my immense line, covering two large floors and a large ware room, at very low prices. Having had an unprecedented sale of goods this season, for the reason that I sell

BETTER GOODS FOR LESS MONEY

than others. (not cheap trash, but good goods at low prices.) As it is impossible for me to quote prices on all my goods, I will just give you few as samples:

GOOD HARD WOOD BEDS. - - - $2.00.
FINE COTTON TOP MATTRESSES, - - $2.00.
BED SPRINGS AT - - - - - - $2.00.
ROCKING CHAIRS FROM 75b UP.

Bedroom Suites, solid oak, at the very lowest prices. Bureaus, Chiffoniers, Book Cases, Hall Racks, Carpets, Linoleum, Oil Cloth—in fact everything that goes to make up a first-class Furniture Store. Don't take my word for it; don't take anybody else's word for it, but come and see for yourself and be convinced that this is the

CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY GOODS IN THE STATE.

Being in the Furniture business in this town for many, many years, our reputation for reliable goods and honest dealing is too well known to need further mention and if you need anything in the furniture line, get our prices before purchasing.

BIG BRICK BLOCK, Cor. Fourth and Chestnut Sts.

GEO. J. LaBAR.

EMPORIUM
MILLING COMPANY.

PRICE LIST.
Emporium, Pa., Aug. 4, 1900.

NEMOPHILA, per sack,	$1 25
Graham, "	65
Rye "	65
Buckwheat, "	
Patent Meal, "	45
Coarse Meal, per 100,	1 10
Chop Feed, "	1 10
White Middlings "	1 10
Bran, "	1 10
Corn, per bushel,	60
White Oats, per bushel,	40
Choice Clover Seed, Choice Timothy Seed, Choice Millet Seed, Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass,	At Market Prices.

R. C. DODSON,
—THE—
Druggist,
EMPORIUM, PA.

IS LOCATED IN THE CORNER STORE.
At Fourth and Chestnut Sts..

Don't be deceived by the flattery of faikers. Go to Dodson's and get your remedies, for he is here to stay, whereas the traveling physic vendor, even to-morrow, will be miles away, never perhaps, to return.

Patronize home institutions and if you have a "kick coming" you know where to go to have it.

Careful attention given prescriptions and family recipes.

R. C. DODSON.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Contributions invited. That which you would like to see in this department, let us know by post a card, or letter, personally.

J. L. Farley, of Gibson, visited in Emporium last Monday.

Mrs. J. H. Reed, of Sixth street, has been seriously ill for several days.

Mrs. S. Hauber, of St. Marys, is guest of her son, S. J. and wife at this place.

J. H. Desmond, of Sterling Run, was calling on Emporium friends last Saturday.

Mrs. S. Harris, of Buffalo, is visiting her mother, Mrs. D. Hamilton, at this place.

Kent Butterworth and Miss Winnie Erlbeck, of Coudersport, were recently married at Olean.

Frank G. Hoag, of Sterling Run, shook hands with his Emporium friends on Monday.

Geo. F. Hart, the prominent Cauley Run lumberman, was transacting business in Emporium on Monday.

Mrs. W. S. Walker and two children are visiting W. H. Erhard and wife at Erie, and P. J. Bloom and wife at Tidioute.

Dr. C. S. French and family, of Austin, drove over to Emporium last Sunday and visited with R. Warner and family.

Miss Ethel Jones, of Pittsburg, is now employed as one of the clerks in Climax Powder Company's office at this place.

Mrs. J. W. Frank, who has been visiting B. W. Green and family, left last Saturday for Massachusetts where she will visit her daughter before going to her home in Florida.

W. B. Moore is running the Walp mill at Roulette, and is rattling out the hemlock and hardwood at a great rate. He was in town over Sunday for a visit with his family.—Port Allegany Press.

Miss Francis Hauber, of St. Marys, was guest of her brother S. J. and wife at this place last Friday and Saturday. She left here for New York where she took passage for Paris, to visit the Exposition.

Mr. John Collins of Emporium, is the guest of his sons Mike and Dan for a few days....Miss Mary Johnston returned Wednesday from a visit with friends in Altoona and Emporium.—Austin Autograph.

Robt. English and wife, of Ennetta, Jefferson county, were guests of Ex-Sheriff Mundy and wife last week. The visit was in the nature of a surprise to Mr. Mundy and wife, they not being aware that the lady, who is Mr. Mundy's sister, was married.

L. S. Fisk, of St. Marys, had business in Emporium Saturday, and remained over Sunday and kindly assisted the orchestra in M. E. Sunday School. We are glad to learn that Mr. Fisk has a good position at the above place. He is a good citizen and a genius in his profession as a furniture worker.

Ed. Stewart, of Cameron mines, was a PRESS caller on Tuesday.

Mr. Fred Julian, manager of Climax Powder Company, is in New York on business.

Wm. Wade, of Sterling Run, made Emporium a visit on Wednesday and Thursday.

A. D. Gould, of Eldred, stopped in Emporium yesterday to visit his sisters over night.

Mrs. Will Tebo and children returned last Saturday from visiting relatives at Williamsport.

Mrs. Nellie M. Gould, of Buffalo, is the guest of her cousins Mrs. Mullin and the Misses Gould.

J. J. Schwab, of Cameron, was in Emporium last Friday on business and called at the PRESS office.

Mrs. Wm. McDonald and daughter Miss Christie, are spending a few days on Lake Erie, near Buffalo.

Mr. Chas. M. Whitely and wife, of Philadelphia, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Howard on Sixth street.

Mrs. Ed. Blinzler and son who have visited Mrs. B's home at St. Marys the past two weeks, returned home Tuesday last.

Stephen Collins, Jr., of Olean, is now employed in Graham's barber shop. He is like his father, a first-class workman.

J. H. Colby, who is manager of the Sinnamahoning Kindling-wood Factory is evidently the right man in the right place.

C. W. Rishell has been visiting his parents and friends at Clentondale, Clinton county, the past two weeks. He returned home Tuesday evening.

B. W. Green and niece, Miss Alice Montgomery, are taking in the sights at Mt. Gretna this week, where the National Guard are in camp.

Frank Judd returned from Buffalo on Tuesday where he purchased a number of fine horses. He brought home with him a handsome pony for his children.

Cameron Hutchins, of St. Marys, spent the day Tuesday with Harry Derby in Emporium. "Cam's" many friends here were glad to see him and have a talk over former school days.

W. Harve Welsh, of West Fifth street, was a welcome visitor to PRESS sanctum last Monday evening. While Mr. Welsh is a good citizen and industrious, reliable carpenter, he is a stalwart Republican always.

G. W. Lewis, of Vineland, N. J., thirty-four years ago a resident of Emporium, is visiting relatives and friends in this county. We had the pleasure of meeting the gentleman and found him an enthusiastic Republican.

Miss Emma Schlect spent Sunday with her parents at Emporium....Calvin Eberts spent Sunday with Emporium friends....Miss Florence Schlect left for her home in Emporium Saturday last after a short visit with Johnsonburg friends.—Johnsonburg Press.

Mrs. J. P. Felt and Miss Edith King, of Friendship, who have been visiting friends in Washington, O., returned to Emporium on Tuesday. Miss King left for her home yesterday, having decided that she did not care to be cinder catcher any longer for the Low Grade R. R.

Our townsman Mr. N. Seger, who has been making a tour of Europe, during the past two months, returned to Emporium Tuesday morning. He greatly enjoyed his visit, especially to his old home in Germany and at the Paris Exposition. Mr. Seger, while he enjoyed his visit immensely, is glad to get home again.

Mr. J. Levizey, Mrs. S. M. Firth, Mrs. Thos. Levizey and Miss Laughlin, of Philadelphia, were guests at the Warner Honse several days during the past week, leaving here on Monday. They are owners of a large body of land in this county and contemplate testing the same for oil and gas as soon the timber is removed by Hall & Kaul.

Riley Warner, the popular landlord of the Warner House, Emporium, was in town on Monday....Miss Ada Garrity, of Emporium, is spending a few days with her sister, Miss Stella, of the Combination Store....Mr. J. B. Bedard and family left on Saturday last for Montreal, Canada, where they will make a short visit with Mr. Bedard's parents and friends.—St. Marys Gazette.

Dr. J. C. McAllister and family left to-day for Sinnamahoning for a two weeks' encampment upon its banks ... A meeting has held at Grand Army hall on Monday evening, for the purpose of taking measures to properly receive and entertain the survivors of the noted Bucktail Regiment and their sons, on the occasion of their reunion and contemplated organization of their sons in Ridgway, on the 13th, 14th and 15th of September next....Messrs. M. S. and J. Ross Kline, of this city, and W. H. Slaughenhaupt, traveling agent for The Dwight M. Baldwin Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn., were a trio who spent Saturday and Sunday at Sizerville, testing the medical properties of the mineral spring in that locality. The gentlemen have no hesitancy in acknowledging beneficial results from the use of this water.—Ridgway Democrat.

Mrs. I. K. Hockley is visiting her mother in Williamsport.

Father Meagher, of Ridgway, was guest of Father Downey yesterday.

Mrs. John Robinson, of West Sixth street, has been quite ill the past week.

Father Downey was assisting in Forty Hour Devotion at Eldred this week.

C. D. Osterhout, bark inspector for Elk Tanning Company, was in Emporium yesterday.

Miss Pearl Chew, of Bradford, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Alex. McInnes, Jr., on Fourth street.

Mrs. G. W. Corwin, of Williamsport, is visiting relatives and friends in town, guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Logan.

Rev. C. L. Bates and two children, of Wilkinsburg, Pa, will arrive in town to-day to visit relatives and friends.

Miss Mamie Alderfer of Philadelphia and Miss Sykes of St. Marys arrived in Emporium last evening to visit friends.

Geo. W. Thomas, Secretary of Rochester Building and Loan Association transacted business in Emporium today.

Mrs. G. M. Pott and son, Henry, left this morning on a visit to Lebanon relatives and to take in the Mt. Gretna encampment.

Miss Hattie Phillips of Ashland, Pa., and Miss Belle Hoover of St. Marys, are guests to-day of Mrs. Fred Julian and Miss Gussie Vossage.

Mrs. E. M. Hurteau is making a great improvement in her Fourth street residence part of the block by placing a bay window on the second floor.

H. A. Cox, of Philadelphia, is transacting business in Emporium and shaking hands with old friends. Mr. Cox is C.B. Howard & Company's Sales Agent in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Mary Cullen and daughter, who have been guests of D. C. Hayes and wife at this place were called to Wyoming county last Sunday on account of the death of a relative.

Mrs. Geo. J. LaBar was called to Elmira last Friday, on account of the serious illness of their daughter, Mrs. Maude Diehl. We are pleased to learn that the lady has improved.

Mrs. Green went to Williamsport this morning, where she will join her husband and niece, Miss Alice Montgomery, when they will visit their Tioga county farm for a week.

W. P. Lloyd sent us a copy of the Nome Daily News. Only 25 cents a copy or $35.00 a year. How many do you want sent to your address? Advertising at the same rate would be $125.00 an inch.

Our friend Henry Auchu favored us with a copy of the Dawson Daily News. It is a handsome paper and only costs $35.00 a year. Great Scott! Just think of that ye people who kick against paying $1.50 for a home paper.

Epworth League Convention.

The Eighth Annual Sub-District Epworth League Convention will be held on the Sinnamahoning Camp Ground, August 10, 11 and 12, 1900. Following is the program:

FRIDAY 7:45 P. M.

Song Service.
"Where Are We At?".....Rev. W. W. Sholl
Platform meeting.

SATURDAY 10:30 A. M.

Devotional Exercises.
"A Queer But Phenomidal Epworthian," H. C. Pardoe, D. D.
Paper,.....Miss Annie Piper
"Christian Living and Christian Citizenship." Dr. J. C. McAllister

SATURDAY 2:30 P. M.

Devotional Exercises.
"The New Methodist Prophets," Rev. H. C. Pardoe, D. D.
Recitation,.....Miss Lillian Barclay
"Twentieth Century Demands"..Rev. G. W. Faus
Solo,.....Miss Frank Huntley
"The Epworthian as an Enthusiast," Rev. J. J. Resh

SATURDAY 7:30 P. M.

Lecture—"An Erratic Genius Hunted to a Martyr's Death," by Rev. W. H. Thompson, State Supt. Children's Home Society

SUNDAY.

10:30 a. m.—Preaching,....Rev. W. H. Thompson
Solo,.....Miss Frank Huntley
2:30 p. m.—Children's meeting.
7:30 p. m.—Preaching,....Rev. W. H. Thompson

Invitation. We cordially invite all Christian workers and Epworthians from adjoining chapters. Bring Chorus of Praise.

Child Born on Fast Express.

A baby boy was born on a Pennsylvania passenger train several days ago, near Greensburg to Mrs. Marie Vislozski, an emigrant traveling with her husband to Cincinnati. The child was born while the train was speeding along at the rate of 50 miles an hour. A doctor who happened to be on the train, attended and took up a collection for the parents, who were going West to reside on a farm. It was their first child and all the passengers showered congratulations on them. They continued on their journey West, and will call the child Pennsylvania.

Obituary.

Chas. Nevin, aged 12 years, only son of Mrs. Rose Nevin (*nee* McKinney) formerly a respected Emporium lady, died at Sewickley, Pa., on Monday, July 30th. The funeral took place on Friday last, at Sewickley, from the residence of Chas. Nevin. The bereaved mother and other members of the family have the heartfelt sympathy of their Emporium friends. Since the death of Mrs. Nevins' husband, which occured in Italy, six years ago, Mrs. Nevin and children have resided at Jersey Heights, N. J.

Notes and News.

Zinc and grinding.

Geo. R. Dixon has been nominated for Assembly by Elk Democracy.

Clinton county democrats endorse Hon. J. H. Cochran for Congress.

W. T. Young, of Farrandsville, was nominated for Assembly by the Clinton democrats last Saturday.

Sixteen years ago last Saturday Emporium was visited by the most disastrous fire in the history of the town.

Potter county has been added to Hon. J. C. Johnson's district as Solicitor for Pennsylvania railroad, including Low Grade division.

Andrew Carnegie has offered to donate $25.000 for a library at Coudersport on the condition that the borough will raise $2,500 a year to keep it in running order.

"Dwellings are so scarce in Coudersport," says the Enterprise, "that one family is living in a former wood house, and rumor says that another family is living in a remodeled chicken house."

Rev. Sam Jones says that when McKinley and Mark Hanna get their mouths started on prosperity the Democrats will have no more chance than a pig pen in a Kansas cyclone. "Kerrect."

The political editor of the Independent must be a great admirer of the attractions of Franklin as a summer resort, having made so many trips in that section during the past two years, all in behalf of reform (?).

Hon. J. K. P. Hall was unanimously nominated for Congress by the Democrats of Elk, Clarion, Clearfield, Centre and Forest counties. Mr. Hall has made an excellent record in Congress and is popular with his people.

A fine horse owned by Liveryman Fay, of Emporium, died shortly after being driven to this place one day last week. Two days previous to the day the horse died Mr. Fry was offered $150 for him.—Potter Enterprise.

A Hazleton boy, while dreaming that he was diving from a spring-board into a swimming-hole, leaped through a window in his bedroom, and fell on the ground 28 feet below. One of his arms was fractured in two places and he was bruised badly.

Mr. Emery's scheme to catch the votes of Republican suckers as well as Democratic gudeons" as stated by one of his supporters, won't work this year. The people will support Hon. J. C. Sibley who has faithfully and patriotically represented their true interests.—Franklin Press.

Geo. Grassley, aged 21 years, who six weeks ago was injured by a falling tree while working on Crum Bro's job below Grove, and taken to the Williamsport Hospital, was brought to his home near Sinnamahoning last Thursday. He died on Monday and was buried last Tuesday afternoon. Rev. Ebersole, of Sterling Run, officiated.

Boiled water or distilled water should not be used either by grown people or children unless there is danger from contamination from the water in ordinary use. Pure, cold water is preferable. A child may be given a glass of cool, never ice, water the first thing in the morning—say half an hour before breakfast; and may also take a glass on retiring.—Aug. Ladies' Home Journal.

There is an immense and constantly growing number of people who read the advertising columns of the newspaper before starting out to buy things Many of them have no opportunity to study window displays or to examine a large variety of goods over the counter. The advertiser who tells them from day to day what he has that is new, benefits both himself and prospective purchasers.—Philadelphia Record.

The M. E. Sunday School class of Mrs. Stoddard and Mrs. Heilman and a portion of the Presbyterian Sunday School will picnic at Lime Lake tomorrow (Friday). They go on the 8:35 a. m. train on W. N. Y. & P. and return on regular train at 7:45. The fare for the round trip is placed at 70 cents, and everybody are invited to participate. The low rate of fare ought to be inducement enough to insure a large patronage.

It occurs to me as being a foolish thing to do, this pitching into Sibley by the Democratic newspapers, says the Port Allegany Reporter. As I understand it, Sibley has broken no promise made to either democrats or republicans while campaigning in 1898. He very openly told the voters of the district that on all measures he should advocate that which in his judgment he thought to be best for the people at large. He has done so. The free silver theory has been repudiated by all the people, why should Sibley uphold it?

Hon. R. B. Stone, of Bradford, was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress at the recent primaries and, as everybody knows, was defeated by Hon. Jos. C. Sibley. But Mr. Stone is a Republican, and the Bradford Star, owned and controlled by him, has placed the Republican ticket at the head of its columns and will unreservedly support the whole ticket. In glaring contrast, the Bradford Record, the personal organ of Hon. Lewis Emery, Jr., who boasts of his Simon-pure Republicanism, supported Hon. Jos. C. Sibley in his candidacy for the nomination and now turns around and endeavors to defeat his election by supporting Mr. Emery as the hybrid candidate of an aggregation of disgruntled politicians with personal axes to grind.—Franklin News.

New walks and greatly needed improvements are being made in all parts of town.

Our enterprising furniture dealer, Geo. J. LaBar, has something important to say in this issue of the PRESS.

About two miles of the new road leading from Emporium to Whittemore Hill, is in course of construction.

W. H. Howard has an important acquisition to his family, or rather his stock department. On Tuesday evening the little Jennie donkey gave birth to a colt of the male persuasion. This is the first Jack donkey ever born in Cameron county and is quite a curiosity.

Members of the G. A. R. and all the Civil and Spanish war veterans, for the most part, favor the Hon. Joseph C. Sibley for Congress. During his Congressional service, he has been very prompt and successful in securing action by the Pension Department on their claims. Numerous applications for pensions, which had been made for years, was taken hold of personally by the present Congressman from this district, and within a few months the allowances were granted, as requested, with back pay. Unquestionably, Mr. Sibley deserves and will receive the support of the soldier boys for Congress this fall.—Bradford Star.

AFTER THE BATTLE

Some are found bleeding and sore, while others have a fit of the blues. Now if there should be any so unfortunate as to suffer from the effects of accidents we have the Balm for their pains and aches, let it be either for man or beast.

Our liniment and powders for horses or cattle are always the best.

Our medicines are pure and always get there. The prices are right, too.

Our patent medicine department is supplied with all the standard remedies and we can supply your on short notice.

Our toilet and fancy goods department we keep up to the times.

Our Prescription department receives our closest attention and all calls answered day or night. Just touch the button. In fact we are here to do business and serve the public.

M. - A. - ROCKWELL,
THE PHARMACIST,

TRY OUR HAMS AND BACON. DAY'S FRESH CRISP CRACKERS AND WAFERS.

FRESH VEGETABLES FROM OUR OWN GARDENS.

This space belongs to Emporium's recognized progressive grocery house and will be utilized to your advantage. Watch it from week to week and see if it is not so.

Now that we are out of the fresh meat trade, oan and will give better service in the grocery and produce lines and give you real bargains.

SPECIAL FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

RED SALMON, tall tins, 12c, regular 15c.
STANDARD TOMATOES, 9c can, regular 10c.
NIAGARA CORN STARCH, 7c lb; regular 8c lb.
DAVIS O. K. BAKING POWDER, 18c lb; regular, 20.
IMPORTED MACCARONI, 12c lb; regular, 15c.
JELLY GLASSES, 30c doz; regular, 35c.
GOOD WISK BROOMS, 12c each; regular, 15c.
ACME SOAP, 7 cakes, 25c; regular, 6 cakes, 25c.
ENAMELINE STOVE POLISH, 8c tin; regular, 10c.
Try "JA-MA-KA" the best coffee for the price ever brought to Emporium, 20c lb.

A Telephone order brings the goods promptly.

Telephone 6, Fourth St. J. H. DAY.

TOWN RELIEVED
OF HIGH PRICES IN FURNITURE.

The People are joyous and are buying more Furniture now than ever before.

We advertise THE TRUTH, THE WHOLE TRUTH AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH.

We claim to be LEADERS in our line and will defend the title by all honorable means. It is conceded we have the LARGEST STOCK ever seen in this county. The Quality and Variety are very pleasing to the eye. But the LITTLE PRICES (marked in plain figures) is what surprises you and appeals to your purse.

We endeavor to serve all alike. And have a graded stock to suit rich or poor.

If you want a Sideboard or Couch, we have them. They are beauties and are going like hot cakes.

Real beauty show in Go-carts and Baby carriages, choice selections from three factories, with all the latest improvements.

See our Gold Medal Refrigerators. Sample in window, showing positive circulation of PURE DRY AIR. Cheap, $6.00 and upwards.

WE GUARANTEE TO PLEASE YOU. GIVE US A CALL.

Scientific Embalming! Funeral Directing!!

FINE BROADCLOTH CASKET, FUNERAL CAR AND SERVICES, - - - - - - - - $36.

Remember the place, next door to the

ODD FELLOWS BLOCK.

RESIDENCE UP STAIRS. OPEN ALL NIGHT.

THE EMPORIUM FURNITURE COMPANY,
BERNARD EGAN, Manager,
EMPORIUM, - - - PA.

[Copyright, 1899, by Frederick A. Stokes Company.]

CHAPTER I.

THE CABMAN'S FARE.

It was bitterly cold. The keen December wind swept down the crowded thoroughfare, nipping the noses and ears of the gay pedestrians, comfortably muffled in their warm wraps.

Broadway was thronged with the usual holiday shoppers and pleasure-seekers. Cabs with their jaded steeds driven by weatherbeaten jehus, and private carriages behind well-groomed horses handled by liveried coachmen, deftly made their way through the crowds and deposited their fares at the entrances of the brightly-lighted theaters or fashionable restaurants. A wizened hag, seated on the curbstone at the corner, seemed to shrink into herself with the cold as she turned the crank of her tiny barrel-organ and ground out a dismal and scarcely audible cacophony; while an anxious-eyed newsboy, not yet in his teens, shivered on the opposite side of the way, as, with tremulous lips, he solicited a purchaser for his unsold stock. One could hardly be expected to open a warm overcoat on such a cold night, for the sake of throwing a cent to an old beggar woman, or of buying a newspaper from a ragged urchin. Even the gayly decorated shop windows failed to arrest the idle passerby; for it required perpetual motion to keep the blood in circulation.

The giant policeman on the crossing, representing the majesty of the law, swayed the crowd of vehicles and pedestrians with the authoritative gestures of his ponderous hands, and gallantly escorted bands of timid women through the inextricable maze.

And withal, the cable cars, with their discordant clangor, rumbled rapidly to and fro, like noisy shuttles, shooting the woof of the many-hued fabric which is the life of a great city.

Presently from one of the side streets there came a cab, which started leisurely to cross Broadway. The big policeman, with his eyes fixed upon an approaching car, held up a warning hand, to which the driver seemed to pay no attention, for the reins remained slack and the listless horse continued to move slowly across the avenue.

Several people turned to look with mild curiosity at the bold cabman who dared thus to disregard the authority of blue cloth and brass buttons. Their surprise turned quickly to amazement and dismay when their eyes rested upon him; for his head had fallen forward upon his chest and his limp body swayed upon the box with every motion of the cab. He seemed unconscious of his surroundings, like one drunk or in a stupor.

At his side sat a young man closely muffled in his overcoat, and with a sealskin cap pulled well down over his ears. His face was deathly pale. Those who caught sight of his features saw that his bloodless lips were firmly set, and that his eyes glittered with a feverish light. He carried one hand in the lapel of his coat. With the other he shook the inert form of the unconscious cabman, in an effort to arouse him to a sense of the impending danger.

The situation flashed upon the gripman on the car. Instantly he threw his weight upon the brake-wheel, at the same time loudly sounding his gong. The policeman, too, understood in a twinkling what was about to happen, and rushed for the horse's head. But it was too late. The cab was fairly across the track when the car, with slackened speed, crashed into it.

Just before the collision, the young man in the sealskin cap sprang from the box to the street. He landed upon his feet; but, losing his balance, he fell forward upon his left arm, which still remained in the lapel of his coat. He must have hurt himself; for those standing near him heard him groan. But the center of interest was elsewhere, and no one paid much attention to the young man, who, arising quickly, disappeared in the crowd.

The cab, after tottering for an instant on two wheels, fell over upon its side, with a loud noise of splintering wood and breaking glass. The driver rolled off the box in a heap. At the same time, the panic-stricken passengers on the car rushed madly for the doors, fighting like wild beasts in their haste to reach a place of safety.

After the first frenzied moment, it became evident that, although badly shaken up, the passengers had received no injuries, except such bruises as they had inflicted upon each other in their mad struggle to escape. By this time a crowd had collected about the overturned cab, and several more policemen had come to the assistance of the first one, who was now seated serenely upon the head of the cab-horse, a precaution seemingly superfluous, for the poor beast, though uninjured, appeared to be quite satisfied to rest where he lay until he should be forced once more to resume the grind of his unhappy existence.

The cabman had been rudely shaken by his fall. He had lain as though unconscious for the space of a few seconds; then, with assistance, he had managed to struggle to his feet. He stood now as though dazed by the shock, trying to understand what had happened.

"Are you hurt?" inquired one of the policemen.

The man, mumbling an unintelligible reply, raised his hand to a scalp wound from which the blood was flowing freely.

At that moment two men forced their way through the crowd which a circle of policemen had some difficulty in keeping at a distance from the wounded cabman. One was a middle-aged individual, who gave his name as Dr. Thurston and offered his services as a physician; the other was a young man with keen gray eyes, who said nothing, but exhibited a reporter's badge.

The physician at once turned his attention to the cabman; felt him, thumped him, pinched him; smelt his breath; and then delivered his verdict:

"No bones broken. The slight scalp wound doesn't amount to anything. The man has been drinking heavily. He is simply drunk."

The horse had by this time been unharnessed and the cab had been lifted upon its wheels again.

The reporter stood by a silent and apparently listless spectator of the scene.

Dr. Thurston turned to him:

"Come along, Sturgis; neither you nor I are needed here; and if we do not hurry, Sprague's dinner will have to wait for us. It is a quarter to eight now."

The reporter seemed about to follow his friend, but he stood for an instant irresolute.

"I say, doctor," he inquired at last, "are you sure the man is drunk?"

"He has certainly been drinking heavily. Why?"

"Because it seems to me—Hello, we cannot go yet; the passenger is more badly hurt than the driver."

"The passenger?" queried the physician, turning in surprise to the policeman.

"What passenger?" asked the policeman, looking at the cabman. "Have you a passenger inside, young feller?"

"Naw," replied the cabman, who seemed to be partially sobered by the shock and loss of blood. "Naw, I ain't got no fare, barrin' the man wot was on the box."

The reporter observed the man closely as he spoke; and then, pointing to the step of the cab, which was plainly visible in the glare of a neighboring electric lamp:

"I mean the passenger whose blood is trickling there," he said, quietly.

Every eye was turned in the direction of his outstretched hand.

A few drops of a thick dark liquid had oozed from under the door, and was dripping upon the iron step. The cab door was closed and the curtain was drawn down over the sash, the glass of which had been shattered by the fall.

One of the policemen tried to open the door. It stuck in the jamb. Then he exerted upon it the whole of his brute strength; and, of a sudden, it yielded. As it flew open the body of a man lurched from the inside of the cab, and before anyone could catch it tumbled in a heap upon the pavement.

A low cry of horror escaped from the crowd.

The cabman's passenger was a man past middle age, neatly but plainly dressed.

As Dr Thurston and a policeman bent over the prostrate form, the reporter shot a keen glance in the direction of the cabman, who stood staring at the body with a look of ghastly terror in his bulging eyes.

Presently the physician started to his feet with a low exclamation of surprise.

"Is he dead, doctor?" asked the policeman.

"He has been dead for some time," replied the physician, impressively; "the body is almost cold."

"Been dead for some time?" echoed the policeman.

"Yes; this man was shot. See there!"

As he spoke he pointed to a red streak which, starting from the left side of the dead man's coat, extended downward and marked the course of the tiny stream in which the life blood had flowed to a little pool on the floor of the cab.

"Shot!" exclaimed the policeman, who turned immediately to one of his brother officers. "Keep your eye on the cabman, Jim. We'll have to take him in. And look out for the other man, quick!"

Then, addressing the cabman, upon each of whose shoulders a policeman's hand was immediately placed, he asked, roughly:

"Who is this man?"

The cabman was completely sober now. He stood, pale and trembling, between his two captors, as he replied solemnly:

"Before God, I don't know, boss. I never saw him before."

The policeman looked at the man in blank amazement for an instant. Then he turned away contemptuously.

"All right, young feller," he said, "you don't have to confess to me. But I guess you'll have a chance to tell that story to a judge and jury."

Then he proceeded to examine the dead man's pockets. They were empty.

"Looks like robbery," he murmured. "What is it, Jim? Haven't you got the other man?"

Jim had not found the other man; for the pale young fellow in the sealskin cap had disappeared.

The reporter was stooping over the body, while Dr. Thurston cut through the clothing and laid bare a small, round wound.

"Here is another bullet wound," said Sturgis, turning over the body slightly, and pointing out a second round hole in the back of the dead man.

He seemed to take great interest in this discovery. He whipped out a steel tape and rapidly but carefully took a number of measurements, as if to locate the positions of the two wounds. Then he stepped into the cab; and, striking match after match, he spent several minutes apparently in eager search for something which he could not find.

"That is strange," he muttered to himself, as he came out at last.

"What is it?" inquired Thurston, who alone caught the words.

But the reporter either did not hear or did not care to answer. He at once renewed his search on the brilliantly-lighted pavement in the immediate vicinity of the cab; examining every stone, investigating every joint and every rut, prodding with his cane every lump of frozen mud, turning every stray scrap of paper.

"Well, doctor," he said, when at length he rejoined his companion, "if you have done all that you can we may as well go. It is one of the prettiest problems I have met; but there is nothing more for me to learn here for the present. By the way, as I was saying when I interrupted myself a little while ago, are you sure the cabman is drunk? I wish you would take another good look at him. The question may be more important than it seemed at first."

A few minutes later the physician and the reporter were hurrying along to make up for the time they had lost; the cab and the cabman had disappeared in the custody of the police, and the cabman's grewsome fare was jolting through Twenty-sixth street, in the direction of a small building which stands near the East river, and in which the stranded waifs of the new world metropolis can find rest at last, upon a stone slab, in the beginning of their eternal sleep.

Broadway had resumed its holiday aspect; the wizened hag at the corner still patiently ground out her plaintive discords; the tearful newsboy, with his slowly diminishing armful of newspapers, continued to shiver in the cold wind, as he offered his stock to the hurrying pedestrians; the big policeman again piloted his fair charges through the mass of moving vehicles, and the clanging cable cars started once more on their rumbling course,

"I MEAN THE PASSENGER WHOSE BLOOD IS TRICKLING THERE."

as if the snapping of a thread in the fabric of a city's life were a thing of constant occurrence and of no moment.

A few tiny dark red stains upon the pavement were all that remained to tell the story of the scene which had so recently been enacted in the busy thoroughfare. Presently even these were obliterated by the random stroke of a horse's hoof.

The ripple had disappeared from the surface. The stream of life was flowing steadily once more through the arteries of the metropolis.

CHAPTER II.

THE WAGER.

"What I mean to assert," said Ralph Sturgis, with quiet conviction, "is that every crime is its own historian; that all its minutest details are written in circumstantial evidence as completely as an eyewitness could see them—aye, more fully and more truly than they could be described by the criminal himself."

The reporter was a man of about 30, whose regular features bore the unmistakable stamp of intelligence and refinement. In repose, they wore an habitual expression of introspective concentration, which might have led a careless observer to class Ralph Sturgis in the category of aimless dreamers. But a single flash of the piercing gray eyes generally sufficed to dispel any such impression; and told of keen perception and underlying power. The mouth was firm and kind; the bearing that of a gentleman and a man of education.

"But," objected the host, "you surely do not mean to express a belief in the infallibility of circumstantial evidence?"

"Why not?"

"Because you must know as well as anyone how misleading uncorroborated circumstantial evidence is. I do not forget what remarkable results you have often accomplished for the Daily Tempest in detecting and following up clews to which the official detectives were blind. But, frankly, were not your conclusions usually the result of lucky guesses, which would have remained comparatively useless as evidence had they not been subsequently proved correct by direct testimony?"

"Let me reply to your question by another, Sprague," answered Sturgis. "When you draw a check, does the paying teller at the bank require the testimony of witnesses to your signature before admitting its genuineness?"

"No; of course not."

"Precisely. He probably knows the signature of Harvey M. Sprague, the depositor, better than he does the face of Sprague, the artist. And yet the evidence here is purely circumstantial. I know of at least one recent instance in which the officials of a New York bank placed their implicit reliance upon circumstantial evidence of this sort, in spite of the direct testimony of the depositor, who was willing to acknowledge the genuineness of a check to which his name had been forged."

"I suppose you refer to the Forsyth case," said Sprague; "but you must remember that Col. Forsyth was actuated by the desire to shield the forger, who was his own scapegrace son."

[To Be Continued.]

AN ANGRY FATHER.

He Undertook to Intimidate a School-Teacher, But Got the Worst of It.

When Charles D. Folsom, the New York lawyer, left Phillips-Exeter academy, New Hampshire, he had a distinct feeling of pride that he was graduated from the same school that sent Daniel Webster to fight the battle of life, and, because Webster's second step was school teaching, and because he needed the money, he adopted this profession. From this time, on, to use his own words, all likeness between his own and the great statesman's career ended, says the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

It was at Sanbornton Square, New Hampshire. There were four giants of boys in the school, all over 18 years of age, and Mr. Folsom was only 19. But he had the advantage of practical physical training on his side. One day the father of one of the giants, who had a bad reputation as a local fighter, drove up to the schoolhouse with an ax and asked for the teacher. He hammered on the door for several moments, and when the teacher appeared he returned to his buggy. The irate parent said:

"Young man, did you lick one of my boys yesterday?"

"I did, sir."

"Well, if you do it again I'll fix you."

"No, you won't," was the answer; "I'll whip your boys so long as they are under my charge and disobey the rules."

"Well, we'll see," said the man, preparing to get out.

It just then occurred to Mr. Folsom that this was his time, and he lifted the bed of the light buggy off the wheels and dipped it over. Into the ditch rolled the man with the ax, while the teacher and 35 school children looked on and grinned. It was too much for the man, and, adjusting the buggy top, he rode quietly away.

Took a Costly Nap.

To begin with, he's "a good fellow." That's a phrase easier understood by men than by women. It generally means—well, it means he's an all-round good sort in the male line, says the Philadelphia Press. The other afternoon he was feeling pretty good. He had been quite thirsty, if what he had taken was to be judged as a criterion. And the libations left him in a thoroughly good humor, and he felt at peace with the world. In this delightful mental and physical state he bethought him of a friend of his in Providence, R. I. And he further thought that he would call up that particular friend on the telephone. So he went to a Broad street hotel, told the young woman there who had charge of the 'phone that he wanted to speak to Mr. So-and-So in Providence, and wouldn't she kindly call up the party. The girl did as she was bade. "Party on the 'phone," she said, and the man went into the telephone box, sat down and put the receiver to his ear. And then he calmly and sweetly dropped off to sleep. When he woke up he owed the telephone company $32.99. He said he wouldn't pay it—but he did.

Ready to Back It Up.

"Right ahead of us," resumed the traveler who was narrating his experiences, "yawned the mountain pass—"

"Do you know," artlessly interrupted one of the younger women of the company, "that seems very queer to me? How can a mountain yawn?"

"Did you ever see Cumberland Gap, miss?" he asked.

And there were no more interruptions.—Chicago Tribune.

'Twas Painted Badly.

Wife—We should have that back shed attended to right away.

Husband—I spoke to Dobbs, the painter, about it, and he says he's so busy he won't be able to touch it for a month yet.

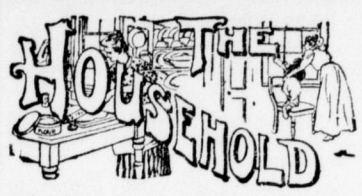
"O, we can't wait that long. It needs to be painted very badly."

"All right, then, I'll do it myself."—Philadelphia Press.

For Ornament Only.

Visitor—Your smoking-room is beautifully furnished.

Mr. Henpeck—Yes; if only I were allowed to smoke in it!—Tit-Bits.



HAD HER OWN WAY.

Lucia di Lammermoor Impersonated by Little Adelina Patti in Raven Tresses.

Quite recently, at her dainty little theater at Craig y Nos, Mme. Patti appeared as Lucia di Lammermoor. She dispensed with a wig in this part, for she has bleached her own raven locks a fiery gold. This fact is significant and recalls this same Lucia, these same "raven locks" and a rare performance of "The Bride of Lammermoor" in New Orleans one night in the early '60s.

In the autumn of 1869 Adelina Patti, then a slip of a girl barely 16 years of age, with ropes of jet black hair and the throat of a nightingale—the throat which has since made her rich and famous—sang for the first time in public the part of Lucia in that fine old opera, "The Bride of Lammermoor," to a New York audience. As the Scottish heroine, of course, Adelina was compelled to cover up her ebon braids with a wig of flaxen hair. Later on she reached New Orleans. In that city Patti, with her sister Carlotta and her brother Carlo, had spent her early childhood, and she knew and loved nearly all of those who came to greet her as an operatic star at the French opera house.

"OH, NO; IT IS NOT ABSURD."

Just before the curtain rose on the opening night Mr. Strakosch, who was to conduct the opera, appeared in the greenroom and was amazed to find the bride of Lammermoor waiting to go on the stage with her own black tresses waving down her back, instead of the pale, corn-colored locks of the Scottish lassie.

"Why, Addie, what does this mean?" excitedly inquired the great impresario.

"That I am going to wear my own hair to-night," answered the budding prima donna.

"But you must not. It is inartistic, inaccurate, absurd."

"Oh, no, it is not absurd," calmly responded Patti. "My old friends in New Orleans only know me as a black-haired, skinny little Italian, and not as a golden-crowned Scotch girl. Besides, I will not disguise myself to-night to please anyone."

The distracted manager argued, protested, threatened and cajoled, but "Addie" stood firmly to her purpose. A tremendous welcome was accorded the youthful diva, but the audience greeted Lucia not as a fair-polled bride, but as their own "black-haired, skinny little Italian."—Chicago Chronicle.

PRESERVING SEASON.

Suggestion Regarding Putting Up Fruit That Should Be Regarded by Wise Housekeepers.

In putting up fruit see that all the essentials are on hand before beginning work. Don't wait until the fruit is in the preserving kettle before running to the corner grocery for sugar. It is economy of time to buy sugar in 25 or 50-pound bags, for you will need it right along, suggests a writer in the Washington Star. See that all utensils are in perfect order, that a supply of new rubber bands is on hand and that the cans and glasses are as clean and sweet and clear as soap and water can make them. If every time a can has been emptied it has been carefully washed and dried and put away with its own top screwed on this part of the work will be greatly simplified. Yet, even if cleaned before putting away, they will need to be scalded just before using. Have ready a small sharp-pointed knife for paring; a silver-plated fruit knife ground to a fine edge and kept expressly for this purpose is best. Have a half pound of paraffin on hand for covering jellies, several long-handled wooden spoons, a ladle, a colander, a bright tin strainer, a small skewer or silver nutpick, several large bowls and platters and a couple of large porcelain or granite kettles. Never use tin vessels for cooking fruit, nor yet iron. Brass, when thoroughly cleaned, is pleasant to use, but its expense and the labor necessary to keep it in good condition preclude its adoption in the ordinary kitchen. A plentiful supply of cheesecloth and towels, and a large-mouthed funnel to use in filling jars should also be in readiness.

The size of the cans to be used may depend largely on the size of the family. For a small family the pint-sized jar is best for nearly everything, taking pains to select those with wide-mouthed tops. Half-gallon jars will be found useful for large whole fruits.

Another Pet Theory Exploded.

The bottom has melted out of the theory that the drainage canal has any effect on Chicago's climate.

WIVES OF PRESIDENTS.

Personal Appearance of the Charming American Women Who Have Ruled the White House.

Of mistresses of the white house one of the most popular was Mrs. James K. Polk. Like Mrs. Cleveland, she was a brunette, and of fine presence; it was often remarked that not a crowned head in Europe could queen it more royally than the wife of the republican president. Poets penned verses in her honor, and on the last Sunday of her stay in Washington a clergyman addressed her from the pulpit. She was treated with great distinction, and after leaving the white house was visited every New Year's day by the legislature in a body.

Mrs. George Washington also had dark hazel eyes and brown hair. She was not a beauty, but she had a good form, rather below middle weight, and her manners were frank and engaging. She dressed plainly, and at a ball given in her honor she wore a simple russet gown and white handkerchief about her neck. One of her dresses, which she herself manufactured, was of cotton, striped with silk, which she obtained from ravelings of brown silk stockings and old crimson chair covers.

Mrs. Monroe was considered a beauty. She was tall and gracefully formed, polished and attractive in society. Mrs. John Adams was never beautiful, but she was of imposing appearance and very intellectual.

Mrs. John Quincy Adams was famed for her charming manners, and Mrs. Andrew Jackson for her amiable temper and kind heart. Mrs. Martin Van Buren, who died before her husband became president, was a pretty woman, with modest, unassuming manners and gentle disposition.

The first Mrs. Tyler was one of the belles of eastern Virginia, and was most attractive in her striking loveliness of person and character. The second Mrs. Tyler was the first woman to marry a president. Before her marriage she was, for the one season she spent there, the belle of Washington.

A sparkling brunette was Mrs. William Henry Harrison. She was very handsome, with a face full of animation, and her health, which was robust, added a glow to her features, which increased her charms. "Upon her countenance," it is recorded, "nature had been profusely liberal."

Mrs. Thomas Jefferson was remarkable for her beauty. Her complexion was brilliant; her large, expressive eyes of "the richest tinge of auburn." A little above medium weight, she was slightly and delicately formed. She danced, sang, played the spinnet and harpsichord and rode with great skill.

Mrs. James Madison was a pretty, buxom woman, with a smile and a pleasant word for everyone. She had regular features and sparkling eyes.

Mrs. Zachary Taylor was a quiet woman, but had great strength of character and the true spirit of the American heroine, enduring patiently privation incident to life on the frontier, where her husband, as Maj. Taylor, was stationed. She had no ambition beyond making her home happy.

MRS. ULYSSES S. GRANT.

A blond of rare beauty was Mrs. Millard Fillmore, with a skin of dazzling whiteness and auburn hair. She was quite tall, with a fine figure and of commanding presence. She is ranked with the wives of the two Adamses as a learned woman, and it was through her that her husband asked for and obtained an appropriation of congress to buy books for the white house. Up to that time there had been a Bible there, and little more.

Another woman of rare beauty was Mrs. Franklin Pierce. She also had many accomplishments. She was very refined and quiet, shunning society.

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln as a girl was very attractive and she had many suitors. When she became the mistress of the white house she was "fair and forty." That she was the successor of the popular and accomplished Miss Lane was not a point in her favor. At the first levee she appeared in pink silk, decollete, short-sleeved dress and a floral headdress, which ran down to her waist and destroyed what comeliness simplicity might have given her.

Mrs. Andrew Jackson possessed the beauty of face and form which rendered her mother one of the most beautiful of women. Mrs. Grant was a blond of delicate figure, rather below middle stature. Mrs. Hayes was of very attractive appearance. Mrs. Garfield was noted for her tact, and her husband once said that he never had to explain away any words of his wife.

Mrs. Arthur, who died before her husband became president, was known as "the beautiful Miss Herndon with the marvelous voice" before her marriage.

Mrs. Harrison was fair as a girl and possessed the blond style of beauty, which also belongs to Mrs. McKinley.—N. Y. Sun.

How to Make French Toast.

To make French toast plunge a slice of bread into milk and then into an egg, the white and yolk of which have been beaten together thoroughly and seasoned with salt. Fry a golden brown in butter.

THE FARMING WORLD

ASSORTING PLUMS.

It Is Easy Work Provided You Make a Table Like the One Here Described.

In most cases experience has proven that plums, if shipped to market in ten-pound grape baskets, provided with handles and put up in neat, presentable shape, will bring the producer a greater percentage of profit than if shipped in half-bushel or bushel crates or packages. A careful picker can fill the basket direct from the tree, but the usual plan is to pick into large receptacles, then, carefully sorting the plums, place in packages ready for market. This frequent handling removes a great deal of bloom from the fruit, which removal should be avoided as much as possible.

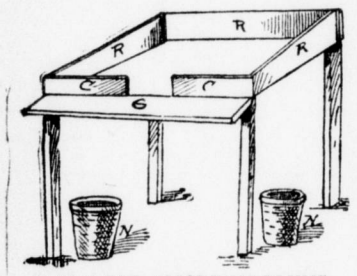


TABLE FOR ASSORTING PLUMS.

By the use of a single table, as illustrated, plums and other similar fruits are easily assorted. The top of the table should not be over 3x2 1-2 feet. The sides and back (r, r, r) may be eight inches wide at the back, tapering to three inches in front; the front guards (c, c) should be less than three inches high, leaving a six-inch space between the inner ends; the slanting board (g) is six inches wide. To operate it, place the fruit carefully upon the table, the assorter occupying a chair in front of the table, with a basket on his lap. Both hands can then be used in removing the leaves, limbs, damaged or imperfect fruit, throwing the refuse into baskets (n, n) on the floor. The perfect fruit, or that intended for shipping, is rolled in front and passes over the incline (g) into the basket. This table need cost but little, and may be made in as crude or elaborate a form as wished. In working, the elbows can rest upon the guards (c, c), which will make the operation much easier. An ordinary table can be fitted with these simple appliances and quickly removed after the shipping season is passed.—L. S. Yates, in Farm and Home.

LOCATING THE HOME.

How the Surroundings of a Farm-House Can Be Made Healthful and Attractive.

In laying out country homes one of the most important points to be well guarded against is the direction from the house of the stables, pig pens, cattle lots and other necessary but bad-smelling accompaniments of the farm. However neatly they may be kept, there will be more or less of unwholesome effluvia arising from them in hot weather. As the prevailing winds of the summer are from the south and west, the proper place for such things is to the northeast or east of the dwelling. This will carry the odors away from instead of toward the house. A south or east front for the premises gives a better chance for such arrangement than any other. In planting trees, shrubbery, flower beds, and planning walks and drives follow the natural style rather than stiff, straight or formal lines, placing the trees and shrubs in groups and irregular lines, rather than in straight or geometrical lines of any kind, putting the larger ones upon the border of the house yard, with the smaller ones in front of them. This will make a background for the shrubbery and flowers, giving a natural and graceful look.

Lay the roads and walks in gentle curves from point to point, placing groups of trees or shrubs on the inside of the curves, that the deviations from straight lines may seem natural and fitting. Make no gates directly in front of the main entrance to the dwelling, but rather slightly to one side, from which the road or walk should gently sweep to the desired entrance. Plant no large-growing trees, so as to eventually shade and shut out the view. A few that will make good shade, such as the elm and maple, may be set in groups or alone where they will be out of the way, and yet sufficiently near the house to make convenient shade. Plant the native trees of the forest or which may be bought at little expense rather than those which are costly, tender and unsatisfactory.—H. E. Van Deman, at New York Institute.

Location of Berry Patches.

Western horticulturists are advising to locate raspberry and blackberry patches on northwest, east or southeast, as the prevailing winds are mostly from the other directions. The evident reason for this advice is that the winds will thus blow over the patch rather than through it. The advantages are twofold. The canes are not broken by the gales, and during the hot weather the air does not so rapidly draw the moisture out of the soil. For the same reason a wind-break is an advantage.—Farmers' Review.

OUR CHEESE INDUSTRY.

To Make It Respected in Foreign Countries Requires Sensible Congressional Legislation.

A leading cheese exporter who is quoted in the Boston Transcript states that the total production of cheese in this country at the present time is figured at about 265,000,000 pounds annually and that we export about 70,000,000 pounds of this amount. He figures that the home consumption is about 260,000,000 pounds, including about 12,000,000 pounds of foreign cheese that is imported. If these figures are correct our exports of cheese are very much larger than they were last year, which are given by the treasury bureau of statistics at 38,198,753 pounds for the fiscal year of 1899. Most likely the Boston exporters' figures are exaggerated, but it is probable that we shall show a considerable gain in our exports for this year. Since the crusade that has been made against "filled" cheese, our cheese has recovered some of the reputation that it lost. There is a demand for further legislation to prevent the counterfeiting of well-known brands of cheese, in order to restore the prestige of these different makes. Congress is being urged to give our cheese-makers the benefit of laws that will enable them to compete with Canadian dairymen, who have developed a large export trade in recent years at our expense. It is believed that with laws that guarantee the genuineness of our cheese products we might recover the former high position they enjoyed in foreign markets. It is pointed out that American cheese is in some cases bought by Canadians and shipped to Great Britain as a Canadian product, finding a ready market. Our dairymen make as good cheese as can be found in the world and should have a considerable share of the foreign trade. What they need in order to occupy a more prominent position is legislation that will convince the foreign consumer that he is not being deceived but is buying cheese that is exactly what it is represented to be.—Farmers' Voice.

THE FARMER'S WIFE.

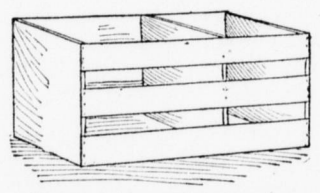
This Writer Thinks She Should Have a Great Deal Less Work and More Reward.

The life of the average woman on the farm is by no means one continual round of pleasure. Her duties are multifarious, beginning with the early dawn and ending—well, they never seem to end. There are so many things for the busy woman to do in the daily routine on the farm. Outside of the regular household duties which fall to the lot of the city wife, there are chickens, turkeys, ducks, etc., in the poultry line to attend to, churning and often the milking to do, fruits in season to pick and care for, and hundreds of little things that are calculated to keep an ambitious woman busy. Her earnings usually consist of what she can make out of butter, eggs and poultry. It is a comparatively rare thing that the woman on the farm has to draw on the resources that come from the sale of general crops or live stock to buy her necessities. She is expected not only to maintain herself, but buy many useful articles for the house out of the products of her own individual labors. Let us hope that the old adage "Man's work is from sun to sun, but woman's work is never done," may some day be modified so that the "better half" may have less work and more reward.—Chicago Sun.

QUICKLY MADE CRATES.

How to Make Shoe Boxes Available for the Rapid Handling of Fruits and Potatoes.

Shoe boxes are the right shape and size for crates, just as they come empty from the shoe stores. Cut out two strips


CRATE FOR GARDEN TRUCK.

on each side and put a cross partition in the middle, and the crate is complete. This will prove very useful in handling the fruit crop, or for potatoes, etc. A short strip of wood with the under surface cut out for the fingers, nailed to each end, will prove convenient when handling the crates.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Keeping Old Cows in Milk.

Milk cattle, receiving indifferent care, age a great deal more rapidly than others, says George E. Newell in the American Cultivator. A cow's age, as regards milk yielding value, should be measured not so much by years as by care and feed. A naturally good cow, if she has had rough usage, will be played out in a lacteal sense when she is eight or nine years old. But if she has a fair showing from her owner in the pasture and stable, she should remain a profitable milker for 12 years, and sometimes longer.

Wheel Hoe for Garden Work.

The wheel hoe will save much labor in the garden. Usually such an implement is a combination affair, comprising seed drill, cultivator teeth, markers, rakes and knives, each being detachable. On heavy soils the wheel must necessarily require more power for its operation than when used on light, sandy soils, but as it is the cheapest implement made, in proportion to its various uses, no one will make a mistake who procures one, as it is a wonderful labor saver.

C-i-C

When a preparation has an advertised reputation that is world-wide, it means that preparation is meritorious. If you go into a store to buy an article that has achieved universal popularity like Cascarets Candy Cathartic for example, you feel it has the endorsement of the world. The judgment of the people is infallible because it is impersonal. The retailer who wants to sell you "something else" in place of the article you ask for, has an ax to grind. Don't it stand to reason? He's trying to sell something that is not what he represents it to be. Why? Because he expects to derive an extra profit our of your credulity. Don't you see through his little game? The man who will try to sell you a substitute for Cascarets is a fraud. Beware of him! He is trying to steal the honestly earned benefits of a reputation which another business man has paid for, and if his conscience will allow him to go so far, he will go farther. If he cheats his customer in one way, he will in another and it is not safe to do business with him. Beware of the Cascaret substitutor! Remember Cascarets are never sold in bulk but in metal boxes with the long tailed "C" on every box and each tablet stamped C. C. C.

He Wouldn't Tell.

The argument by analogy or hypothetical case is often dangerous. A very stately and dignified clergyman used to tell a story illustrative of the risk of this method. One of his parishioners was much addicted to drink and one night the vicar met him coming home in such a condition that he remonstrated with him on the spot, and by way of clinching his argument, asked: "What would you say if you were to see me reeling down the street in a state of hopeless intoxication?" The offender appeared to be deeply impressed and answered, fervently: "I wouldn't tell a soul, sir."—San Francisco Argonaut.

Wonderful Cures

are effected by Palmer's Lotion. Thomas Nash, of Pittsfield, Ills., wrote to us as follows: "Your Lotion has cured me of Ringworm of four years' standing, after having been treated in vain by the M. D.'s." It will also cure Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas, Barber's Itch and every kind of virulent cutaneous disease. Palmer's Lotion Soap possesses all the medicinal properties of this Lotion and should always be used in connection with it in preference to any other soap. If your druggist does not keep it send his name to Solon Palmer, 374 Pearl St., New York, and receive free pamphlet of testimonials and sample of Lotion or Soap.

Those Loving Girls.

Maude—If I only had my life to live over again—

Clara (interrupting)—Why, I thought that's what you were doing.

"What do you mean?"

"I heard you tell the census man you would be 22 your next birthday."—Chicago Evening News.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes, Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes Feel Easy. Cures Corns, Itching, Swollen, Hot, Callous, Smarting, Sore and Sweating Feet. All Druggists and Shoe Stores sell it, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Horrors of War.

The hardworked humorist sat at his desk, and without the slightest apparent effort he dashed this off:

"Why do you Peking here?" asked Tsi Ann of the Russian general, who was reconnoitering in the imperial neighborhood.

"Because I am going to Taku," was the reflerce reply.

Yet such things as this were not mentioned among the horrors of war discussed at The Hague conference. — Baltimore American.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

Love does not usually laugh at a parrot which says: "Now, George, you stop!" although to our mind this is much funnier than the average locksmith.—Detroit Journal.

Each package of PUTNAM'S FADELESS DYES colors more goods than any other dye and colors them better too. Sold by all druggists.

The oldest of a crowd of girls, though she may be only 18, is always made to feel as if she is a wrinkled spinster.—Atchison Globe.

A dyspeptic is never on good terms with himself. Something is always wrong. Get it right by chewing Beeman's Pepsin Gum.

Max O'Rell says Paris is so fast that they use quicksand in the hour glasses! Max is a dizzy joker, but time flies all the same.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos. Robbins, Maple Street, Norwich, N. Y., Feb 17, 1900.

When one woman out of a hundred has nothing to say the other 99 are asking what is the matter with her.—Chicago Daily News.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

If a man is industrious and frugal, he can acquire a good deal of money without knowing much else.—Atchison Globe.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is taken Internally. Price 75c.

Don't try to condense the milk of human kindness.—Chicago Democrat.

A perfect stranger is not necessarily perfect in any other way.—Indianapolis News.

The Cornfed Philosopher.—"It is hard for me to acknowledge that I do not know it all," said the Cornfed Philosopher, "but I confess I cannot see why the rock-the-boat idiot is allowed to live until he's strong enough to tip it over." — Indianapolis Press.

Mrs. Gabble—"Mrs. Phoxy seems to exercise a peculiar influence over her husband." Mrs. Noah Tall—"She does. She has preserved an alleged poem he wrote when he was a young man, and whenever he gets obstreperous she threatens to read it to him."—Philadelphia Press.

Deacon Jones—"This custom of making wagers is becoming lamentably common, besides being absurd. What would you think of me, now, if I should say I'll bet ten dollars I will get a letter to-day, instead of simply saying I expect to get one?" Frank Mann—"I should say you had a dead open-and-shut."—Boston Transcript.

Robert—"What's the matter between Fred and Fannie? They are not seen together of late?" Richard—"It's all Fannie's fault. She made Fred ridiculous in public and I don't blame him for getting mad." Robert—"What did she do?" Richard—"Something awful. She asked him to open a car window for her—of course knowing that the thing was impossible."—Boston Transcript.

I used to know a nervous man, who feared that he'd be robbed. Immense precautions did he use, yet with that terror throbbed. He thought thieves might take anything—his folks, his goods, his life—so when he went away from home he always wired his wife. He pursed his lips to keep them safe, he used to hide his son; he always kept his books well bound; he liked tied games alone. Of course he'd lashes on his eyes, and, as it sometimes rains, he took in all the shows each night. His arguments had chains. He wouldn't buy a chainless wheel, although the neighbors laughed; and when he died he left a wish they'd sink his marble shaft.—Yale Record.

Family Ties Exhausted.

At one of the great department stores the other day a young man was indulging in airy persiflage with the pretty shop girl behind the counter while waiting for his change. "What a wonderful place you have here!" he said. "What do you sell?" "Everything," was the reply. "Everything?" was the incredulous comment. "What do you mean by everything?" "Just what I say," responded the girl. "Anything you want we can supply you with here." "Oh, you can, eh?" commented the pretentious Alexander. "Well, let me look at some family ties." Without remark, but with demure countenance, the girl went away, but in a moment returned and said: "I am sorry, but the manager tells me that we are just out of family ties, owing to the great demand. Perhaps you'd like to look at some family jars?" One young man decided, however, that the latter was an undesirable commodity, and he would have none of it.—N. Y. Tribune.

"Have your summer vacation plans matured yet, Billy?" "Oh, yes; but they had to be side-tracked on account of some summer notes that also matured."—Indianapolis Journal.

Remember that other people's business isn't any of yours.—Chicago Daily Democrat.

Lydia E. Pinkham's

Vegetable Compound cures the ills peculiar to women. It tones up their general health, eases down overwrought nerves, cures those awful backaches and regulates menstruation.

It does this because it acts directly on the female organism and makes it healthy, relieving and curing all inflammation and displacements.

Nothing else is just as good and many things that may be suggested are dangerous. This great medicine has a constant record of cure. Thousands of women testify to it. Read their letters constantly appearing in this paper.

READERS OF THIS PAPER DESIRING TO BUY ANYTHING ADVERTISED IN ITS COLUMNS SHOULD INSIST UPON HAVING WHAT THEY ASK FOR, REFUSING ALL SUBSTITUTES OR IMITATIONS.

ROOFING The best Red Rope Roofing for 1c. per sq. ft.; caps and nails included. Substitutes for plaster. Samples free. THE FAY MANILLA ROOFING CO., CAMDEN, N. J.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.

He Advised Others But Did Not Follow Out His Own Suggestions.

The crowd began to gather as soon as the man fell down. One of the thoughtful ones ran to a drug store aand rang up an ambulance, and in a few moments a great clanging and clattering was heard down the street. Then the ambulance drew alongside the curb, the natty young physician dismounted from the rear step, and the crowd standing around the man who had fallen formed a lane for him to pass through. It required only a glance for the natty young physician to see what ailed the man, says the Washington Post.

"Prostrated by the heat," he said, coolly, to the crowd. "Anybody here know him?"

There was no reply, but just as the ambulance men were about to pick up his prostrate man a stout man pushed his way through the crowd, glanced at the limp form of the victim of the heat, and said:

"Here, you can just fetch him up to my house. He lives with my family. He's the man who writes the 'Hints on How to Keep Cool in Hot Weather' for the papers."

Just about seven-eighths of the people should cut out that part about forgiving one's enemies before they repeat the Lord's prayer.—Atchison Globe.

CHICAGO TO OMAHA

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD — MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL VALLEY ROUTE

Double Daily Service

New line via Rockford, Dubuque, Waterloo, Fort Dodge and Council Bluffs. Buffet-library-smoking-cars, sleeping cars, free reclining chair cars, dining cars. Send to the undersigned for a free copy of **Pictures and Notes En-Route** illustrating this new line as seen from the car window. Tickets of agents of I. C. R. R. and connecting lines. A. H. HANSON, G. P. A., Chicago.

Two Delicious Desserts

for price of one. The Grocers of this city are giving a package of Burnham's Cream Custard to each purchaser of a package of Burnham's Hasty Jellycon. Both make delicious desserts, without cooking or baking. Dissolve the Cream Custard in hot milk; Hasty Jellycon in hot water. Order to-day.

A. N. K.—C 1824

RHEUMATISM Van Buren's Rheumatic Compound is the only positive cure. Past experience speaks for itself. Depot 88 S. California Ave., Chicago.

WALTHAM WATCHES

Before 1854 there were no Waltham Watches nor any American Watches. To-day the tradition that one must go abroad for a good watch has been exploded by the American Waltham Watch Company.

"The Perfected American Watch", an illustrated book of interesting information about watches, will be sent free upon request.

American Waltham Watch Company, Waltham, Mass.

The man who smokes

Old Virginia Cheroots

has a satisfied, "glad I have got it" expression on his face from the time he lights one. He knows he will not be disappointed. No matter where he buys one—Maine or Texas, Florida or California—he knows they will be just the same as those he gets at home—clean—well made—burn even—taste good—satisfying!

Three hundred million Old Virginia Cheroots smoked this year. Ask your own dealer. Price, 3 for 5 cents.

SUNSTROKE

The summer's awful heat will kill those not fit to resist it—those whose bodies are full of poison because they have neglected their bowels.

The victims of sunstroke, or of any of the other terrible dangers of summer—diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera morbus—are always those who have been careless about keeping clean inside, and as a result have their blood full of rotten filth breeding disease germs and their bodies ready with weakness to succumb to the hot spell. Dizziness, heat headaches, sick stomachs, sticky oozing ill-smelling sweats, restless nights, terrible pains, gripes and cramps in the bowels, sudden death on the street, all result from this neglect.

Keep yourself clean, pure and healthy inside, disinfected as it were, with CASCARETS CANDY CATHARTIC, the greatest antiseptic bowel tonic ever discovered and you will find that every form of summer disease will be effectively

PREVENTED BY

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

THIS IS CCC THE TABLET.

10c. 25c. 50c.

ALL DRUGGISTS

CASCARETS are absolutely harmless, a purely vegetable compound. No mercurial or other mineral pill-poison in CASCARETS. CASCARETS promptly, effectively and permanently cure every disorder of the Stomach, Liver and Intestines. They not only cure constipation, but correct any and every form of irregularity of the bowels, including diarrhœa and dysentry. Pleasant, palatable, potent. Taste good, do good. Never sicken, weaken or gripe. Write for booklet and free sample. Address STERLING REMEDY CO., CHICAGO or NEW YORK. 430

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified that Trespassing on the lands of the Keystone Powder Manufacturing Company will be prosecuted.

By order,
U. A. PALMER, Manager.

Emporium, Pa., July 23, 1900.—22-3t.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth in General Assembly met, that the following is proposed as amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:

Amendment One to Article Eight, Section One.

Add at the end of the first paragraph of said section, after the words "shall be entitled to vote at all elections," the words "subject however to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact," so that the said section shall read as follows:

Section 1. Qualifications of electors. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, subject, however to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact:

He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the state, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, within six months, immediately preceeding the election.)

He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceeding the election.

If twenty-two years of age and upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

Amendment Eleven to Article Eight, Section Seven.

Strike out from said section the words "but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered," and add to said section the following words, "but laws requiating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities only, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class," so that the said section shall read as follows:

Section 7. Uniformity of Election Laws.—All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the state, but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities only, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

W. W. GRIEST,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in accordance with the provisions of the Eighteenth article thereof.

Amendment.

Strike out section four of article eight, and insert in place thereof as follows:

Section 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot or by such other method as may be prescribed by law: Provided, That secrecy in voting be preserved.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

W. W. GRIEST,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AUDITORS' REPORT

Of the Poormasters' Accounts of Emporium Borough for the Year 1899-1900.

JOHN W. KRINER, Poormaster in Account with Emporium Borough Poor Fund.

RECEIPTS.

Cash from F. C. Reick, late Poormaster	$ 146 84
Cash received from C. H. Jessop, Coll.	387 56
	$ 834 56

EXPENDITURES.

Relief Ellen May Mundy	$120 00
Relief of Mrs. Stackpole	73 00
Relief and funeral of Mich. Hutchinson	106 45
Relief of F. N. Shafer	57 91
Funeral of man killed at furnace	37 50
Funeral of Herman Reinhart	24 75
Relief of John Buddinger	6 00
Relief of Geo. Harrison	37 00
Relief Frank Hall	15 00
Am't paid State Hospital for Stackpole	91 75
Am't paid State Hospital for Willett	91 75
Am't paid B. W. Green, attorney	20 00
Am't paid Cameron Co. Press for audit	20 00
Paid outstanding orders F. C. Reick, late poormaster	46 25
Paid car fares for tramps	18 61
Paid lodging and meals for tramps	17 50
Expenses at funerals of Reinhart and Hutchinson	30 00
Report to State Board of Charities	5 00
Expenses to Driftwood	3 87
Balance in hands of Poormaster Kriner	32 22
	$834 56

S. S. HACKET, Poormaster in account with Emporium Borough Poor Fund.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand from last Audit	$171 83
Received from C. H. Jassop, Coll.	316 72
Received from Johnson & McNarney due from Poormaster Murry	16 62
	$505 16

EXPENDITURES.

Paid Emporium Independent, auditors report	20 00
Paid Johnson & McNarney, attorneys	16 54
Paid for relief of J. Hitchcock	106 50
Paid Potter Co. for J. Hitchcock	200 00
Relief P. O. Chilson	54 19
Relief of Sam Parker,	7 00
Relief of tramps	6 62
Balance in hands of Poormaster Hacket	94 21
	$505 16

RECAPITULATION OF POORMASTERS ACCOUNT.

Cash in hand of J. W. Kriner	$ 32 22
Cash in hand of S. S. Hacket	94 31
Due from C. H. Jessop, Coll. tax, 1897	261 18
Due from C. H. Jessop, Coll. tax, 1898	373 19
Due from C. H. Jessop, Coll. tax, 1899	439 89
	$1,191 79

LIABILITIES.

Outstanding order F. C. Rieck, No. 37	$ 3 49
Outstanding orders of J. H. Reed, Nos. 3, 4 and 5	43 39
Outstanding orders J. W. Kriner, Nos. 6, 16, 17, 19	120 99
	$ 167 33
Assets over liabilities	1,024 46

We, the undersigned Auditors of the Borough of Emporium, do hereby certify that we have examined, adjusted and settled the accounts of the Poormasters of said Borough, and that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the same.

JOSIAH HOWARD,
GRANT S. ALLEN,
A. C. BLUM,
Auditors of Emporium Borough.

23-3t

PATENTS DESIGNS TRADE-MARKS AND COPYRIGHTS OBTAINED

ADVICE AS TO PATENTABILITY FREE
Notice in "Inventive Age"
Book "How to obtain Patents"

Charges moderate. No fee till patent is secured. Letters strictly confidential. Address, E. G. SIGGERS, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Of the Emporium School District for the Year Ending June 4, 1900.

F. P. RENTZ, Treasurer, in Account with Emporium Borough School Fund.

RECEIPTS.

State appropriation	$2,184 01
Balance on hand from last year	108 60
From Collector, taxes of all kinds	4,751 44
From other sources	293 18
Total receipts	$7,337 23

EXPENDITURES.

Repairing, etc	$367 74
Teachers wages	4,080 00
Paid teachers for attending institute	100 65
Books and supplies	563 56
Fuel and contingencies	293 60
Salary of Secretary and Treasurer	50 00
Debt and interest paid	1,025 26
Other expenses	707 03
Total expenditures	$7,187 84
Cash on hand	149 39

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Cash on hand,	$149 39
Amount due district from all sources	862 18
Total resources	$1,011 57
Amount borrowed and unpaid	6,372 50
Total liabilities	$6,372 50
Liabilities in excess of resources	$5,360 93

L. K. HUNTINGTON, President.

Attest:—
W. S. WALKER, Sec'y.
Emporium, Pa., July 25, 1900.—22-3t

Council Proceedings.

Regular meeting, Borough Council, August 6th, 1900.

Present: Messrs. Schweikart, Catlin, Strayer, Shaffer, Lloyd, Howard, Burke, Murry.

Absent. Mr. Murphy.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Moved by Mr. Howard, seconded by Mr. Shaffer, that Borough Attorney be advised that the house of Messrs. Hackenberg and Thomas on the southwest corner of Fifth and Pine streets is in the street, and ask if Council can compel them to move same. Carried.

The Committee appointed to confer with County Commissioners regarding policeman was continued.

On motion by Mr. Shaffer, seconded by Mr. Burke, the following bills were ordered paid, being the bills as read, with the exception of St. Marys Gas Co. bill for August:

Thos. Cavanaugh,	work on streets	$10 50
Thos. Welsh,	police service	6 00
Chas. Maloy,	" "	6 00
Richard Bingman,	" "	6 00
Ralph Hemphill,	work on streets	3 00
William Snyder,	" "	7 50
Jas. Davin,	" "	1 50
Thos. Robinson,	" "	1 00
Jas. Haviland, team	" "	12 00
Mose Minard,	do. " "	1 75
Josiah Howard,	borough auditor	6 75
A. C. Blum,	" "	10 50
Grant S. Allen,	" "	6 00
St. Marys Gas Co.,	gas to Aug. 1st, 1900	70 00
C. B. Howard & Co.,	invoice lumber	25 41
Cameron Co. Press,	printing order books	8 00
P. Schweikart,	stone and labor for crossing,	42 00
Phila. & Erie Land Co.,	balance on lot	45 68

Treasurer's report was read and ordered placed on file.

Moved by Mr. Shaffer, seconded by Mr. Howard, that R. B. Stiles and his bondsmen be exonerated from balance of taxes due. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Shaffer, seconded by Mr. Howard, that Sec'y be instructed to ascertain amount due on cemetery lots and report same to Council. Carried,

Moved by Mr. Howard, seconded by Mr. Lloyd, that matter of W. N. Y. & P. Ry. crossing be referred to members of Council from East ward to report at next meeting. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Shaffer, seconded by Mr. Burke, that the personal tax of Thos. McDonough for 1899 be exonerated. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Lloyd, seconded by Mr. Howard, that the matter of street light at J. Costello's be referred to members of Council from East ward. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Howard, seconded by Mr. Burke, that the Street Commissioner be instructed to repair platform at East ward hose house. Carried.

On motion the Council then adjourned.

C. JAY GOODNOUGH, Sec'y.

EXCURSION NOTICES.

Sunday Excursions to Portage Falls.

The W. N. Y. & P. Ry. will run popular low rate Excursions to Portage Falls Sundays, July 1st, 15th, 29th, August 12th and 26th. Special train will leave Emporium at 8 a. m. Fare only $1.00. About six hours will be allowed at Portage Falls Park to view the Falls and the beautiful surrounding country. This train returns at a seasonable hour, giving a most delightful day's outing.

Reduced Rates to Detroit via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the Biennial Conclave, Knights of Pythias, at Detroit, August 27 to September 1, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from all stations on its line to Detroit, at rate of single fare for the round trip.

Tickets will be sold on August 25, 26, and 27, good to return between August 28 and September 5, inclusive; but by depositing ticket with joint agent at Detroit not later than September 1, and the payment of fifty cents, return limit may be extended to September 14, inclusive. 1710-23-3t

Reduced Rates to Chicago via Pennsylvania Railroad.

On account of the Thirty-fourth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held at Chicago, August 27-31, inclusive, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from all points on its line to Chicago, at rate of single fare for the round trip.

Tickets will be sold on August 25, 26, and 27, good to return until Aug. 31, inclusive; but by depositing ticket with joint agent at Chicago prior to September 2, and the payment of fifty cents, return limit may be extended to September 30, inclusive. 1711-23-3t

Last of the Season.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run the last low-rate ten-day excursion for the present season from Wilcox, Troy, Bellefonte, Williamsport, Mocanaqua, Sunbury, Shenandoah, Dauphin, and principal intermediate stations (including stations on branch roads), to Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Avalon, Angelesea, Wildwood, or Holly Beach, on Thursday, August 16th, 1900.

Excursion tickets, good to return by regular trains within ten days, will be sold at very low rates. Tickets to Atlantic City will be sold via the Delaware River Bridge Route, the only all-rail line, or via Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

Stop over can be had at Philadelphia either going or returning, within limit of ticket.

For information in regard to specific rates and time of trains consult hand bills, or apply to agents, or E. S. Harrar, Division ticket Agent, Williamsport, Pa. 1732-24-1t

Sterling Run.

No Bryan men here.

S. R. Hess, of Johnsonburg, visited over Sunday at the Tannery.

Commissioner Mason is busy harvesting blackberries and hauling bark.

Frank Parker has returned from China and is again at work at the tannery.

R. O. Hall, of Beechcreek, Clinton county has been rusticating on Huston Hill the past week.

Jessee Hart, who was seriously scalded at the tannery some two weeks ago is getting around again.

An infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Norton died on Sunday. The remains were interred at Sterling Run.

Edward Norton and wife, of Falls Creek are visiting here for several days, guests of their son at the tannery.

A. F. Vogt, E. W. Gaskill, commissioners of the county were here on business Wednesday, guests of A.W. Mason.

It is very easy to get fooled in betting on a person's weight. One of our townsmen by the name of Fred, did the other day.

Misses Clara and Stella —— are spending their vacation during the warm period on Huston Hill, guests of W. P. Barr and A. S. Bailey.

Rev. S. Ebersole was called to Sinnamahoning Tuesday to officiate at the funeral of a young man named Grassley, who was injured in a lumber camp some time ago.

There are some persons in this place whose only aim is idleness, using it as one of their best endeavors to injure others with their lying propensities. I would be ashamed in this great big world of ours to have the stigmatic words written on my right hand, "nothing else to do." Call a halt or there is trouble ahead is our reminder.

Huston Hill.

Very dry weather.

Mrs. Thos. Marsh is on the sick list.

J. L. Farley visited the county seat on Monday.

Mrs. Russ Russell of this place is visiting friends in Potter county.

Mrs. Saul Barr of Hicks Run is the guest of her daughter Mrs. L. B. Russell.

Mrs. Wm. Miller expects to make her home at Medix Run in the future.

The new reaper and binder owned by C. W. Williams is doing excellent work.

Mr. Geary of Lock Haven is visiting his daughter, Mrs. O. B. Tanner, this week.

Mrs. A. F. Nelson of Huntley visited with her father, G. W. Tanner, the past week.

Mr. Geo. Lewis of Vineland, N. J., attended church here on Sunday and shook hands with many of his old acquaintances.

Miss Maud Hevener of Renovo and Miss Rothie Krider of Driftwood are guests of their grandfather, Mr. W. J. Lane, this week.

The friends of C. J. Miller feel considerably alarmed over his sudden disappearance Sunday evening. When last seen he left his uncle's house in company with a stranger. Any information of his whereabouts will be gratefully received by his friends.

CUT RATES.—In order to dispose of our Cabinet Carbonette cards, bearing Mr. Schriever's name, consisting of 2,000, we shall dispose of same at $3.00 per dozen; former price $4.00. This will enable our patrons to save one dollar per dozen and at the same time get a first-class cabinet photo.

W. G. BAIR,
Proprietor Schriever Art Gallery.

When Not to Keep Books.

She decided that the only way to run a house economically was to keep a set of books, so she made all necessary purchases, including a bottle of red ink, and started in.

It was a month later when her husband asked her how she was getting along.

"Splendidly," she replied.

"The system is a success, then?"

"Yes, indeed. Why, I'm $60 ahead already!"

"Sixty dollars!" he exclaimed. "Heavens! You'll be rich before long. Have you started a bank account?"

"No-o, not yet."

"What have you done with the money?"

"Oh, I haven't got the money, you know! That's only what the books show. But just think of being $60 ahead!"

"Um, yes! But I don't exactly see"—

"And all in one month too!"

"Of course. But the money? What has become of that?"

"I don't exactly know," she said doubtfully. "I've been thinking of that, and I think we must have been robbed. What do you think we had better do about it?"

He puffed his pipe in solemn silence for a moment and then suggested:

"We might stop keeping books. That's easier than complaining to the police."—Atlanta Constitution.

The soothing and healing properties of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures, have made it a great favorite with the people everywhere. For sale by L. Taggart. Aug

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

ALL SORTS.

Zinc and grinding.

You will never find any other pills so prompt and so pleasant as DeWitt's Little early Risers. R. C. Dodson. 18-ly

A barrel is soon empty if the tap leaks but a drop a minute.

Mothers endorse it, children like it, old folks use it. We refer to One Minute Cough Cure. It will quickly cure all throat and lung troubles. R. C. Dodson. 18-ly

A blacksmith is always striking for wages.

It will surprise you to experience the benefits obtained by using the dainty and famous little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. R. C. Dodson. 18ly

A client told his lawyer that he had now told him the plain truth, and he could put in the lines himself.

The quicker you stop a cough or cold the less danger there will be of fatal lung trouble. One Minute Cough Cure is the only harmless remedy that gives immediate results. You will like it. R. C. Dodson. 18ly

A Congregationalist explains what is meant by lightning-bug piety: "Bright while it lasts, but cold and soon out."

In India, the land of famine, thousands die because they cannot obtain food. In America, the land of plenty many suffer and die because they cannot digest the food they eat. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat. It instantly relieves and radically cures all stomach troubles. 18ly

A dog is counted mad when he won't take something to drink.

Millions will be spent in politics this year. We can't keep the campaign going without money any more than we can keep the body vigorous without food. Dyspeptics used to starve themselves. Now Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests what you eat and allows you to eat all the good food you want. It radically cures stomach troubles. R. C. Dodson. 18ly

A fool always finds a greater fool to admire him.

The wolf in the fable put on sheep's clothing because if he traveled on his own reputation he couldn't accomplish his purpose. Counterfeiters of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve couldn't sell their worthless salves on their merits, so they put them in boxes and wrappers like DeWitt's. Look out for them. Take only DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It cures piles and all skin diseases. R. C. Dodson. 18ly

A man devoid of religion is like a horse without a bridle.

Chinese are dangerous enemies, for they are treacherous. That's why all counterfeits of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve are dangerous. They look like DeWitt's, but instead of the all-healing witch hazel they all contain ingredients liable to irritate the skin and cause blood poisoning. For piles, injuries and skin diseases use the original and genuine DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. R. C. Dodson. 18ly

A nod is as good as a wink to a blind horse.

During the civil war, as well as in our late war with Spain, diarrhoea was one of the most troublesome diseases the army had to contend with. In many instances it became chronic and the old soldiers still suffer from it. Mr. David Taylor of Wind Ridge, Green Co., Pa., is one of these. He uses Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and says he never found anything that would give him such quick relief. It is for sale by L. Taggart. Aug

A little force will break that which has been cracked before. Perhaps that accounts for many popular singers who have broken voices.

$500 Reward.

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with Liverita, the up-to-date Little Liver Pill, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. 25c boxes contain 100 Pills, 10c boxes contain 40 Pills, 5c boxes containes 15 Pills. Beware of substitutions and imitations. Sent by mail; stamps taken. NERVITA MEDICAL CO., Cor. Clinton and Jackson Sts., Chicago, Ill. Sold by R. C. Dodson, Druggist Emporium, Pa. 34-49ly

Reward.

We, the undersigned druggists, offer a reward of 50 cents to any person who purchases of us, two 25 cent boxes of Baxter's Mandraks Bitters Tablets, if it fails to cure constipation, biliousness, sick-headache, jaundice, loss of appetite, sour stomach, dyspepsia, liver complaint, or any of the diseases for which it is recommended. Price 25 cents for either tablets or liquid. We will also refund the money on one package of either if it fails to give satisfaction. L. Taggart. R. C. Dodson. 34-25ly

Easily Managed.

House Hunter—But are you sure that the cellar is perfectly dry?

Real Estate Dealer—Oh, you may be sure of that! Never was a drop of water ever seen in it, even in the wettest kind of weather.

House Hunter—Sorry about that. Do you know I have a theory that a damp cellar is the healthiest thing in the world. In my opinion the water in a cellar absorbs noxious gases, and, besides, it so moistens the whole atmosphere of the house as to make it more grateful to the lungs.

Real Estate Dealer—Come to think of it, it was that other house on the other side of the street that has the dry cellar. The cellar in this house is never free from water. Really, sir, I think it will suit you immensely.—Boston Transcript.

Troops Inspected Under Boiling Sun.

Mt. Gretna, August 7.—Under a boiling sun and with the mercury hovering in uncomfortable proximity to the century mark the soldiers composing the First brigade of the Pennsylvania National Guard were to-day compelled to submit to the critical scrutiny of the inspection officers. There was not a suggestion of a breeze to give relief to the well nigh wilted militiamen.

The inspection party consisted of Colonel Frank G. Sweeney, Inspector General; Colonel Ezra Hipple, Assistant Inspector General; Adjutant Thomas J. Stuart; Major Burbank, of the regular army and Colonel Frank K. Patterson. The First regiment was the first to pass through the ordeal. The regiment was first inspected in battalions, then in companies and finally came the individual inspection.

While the inspection of the First regiment was in progress Governor Stone and a few of his staff, and Major General Miller, with only an orderly in attendance, rode up and joined the inspection officers. After about fifteen minutes in the broiling sun, however, these dignitaries had enough of it and joined the brigade officers in the shade of a big oak tree.

After the First came the Sixth, Second and Third regiment in the order named. The officers and men expressed themselves as satisfied that they had earned a good rating, although not as high as it might have been with a little more time to drill.

It was somewhat of a hardship to the brigade to have had the inspection come so soon after the opening of the camp. Fully 30 per cent. of the brigade is made up of new men, and the companies have had few opportunities for drill.

Many of the "rockies" were sadly amiss in the matter of burnishing up the metal portions of their equipments and the heat had made the gloves of the men a travesty upon the word white.

While the inspection was in progress fully a score of soldiers were prostrated by the heat, but none of the cases is regarded as serious.

To-morrow regiments of the Second brigade will be out for inspection, and Thursday, the Third brigade commands will be judged.

Subscribe for the PRESS; only $1.50 a year in advance.

DR. CHAS. F. SPANGLER,
Kane, Penn'a.
DISEASES OF WOMEN A SPECIALTY.
CONSERVATIVE TREATMENT.
TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE.
Dispensary cases treated at Kane Summit Hospital every Wednesday and Saturday morning.

Travelers Guide.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD DIVISION.
In effect May 27, 1900.

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM EASTWARD

8 15 A. M.—Train 12 week days for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.23 P. M., New York 9.30 P. M., Baltimore 6.00 P. M., Washington 7.15 P. M. Pullman Parlor car from Williamsport to Philadelphia and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington.

3 20 P. M.—Train 6 daily for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 A. M., New York 7.13 A. M. Baltimore, 2.30 A. M. Washington, 4.05 A. M. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 A. M.

9 42 P. M.—Train 4 Daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 6.52 A. M., New York 9.33 A. M., weekdays, (10.33 A. M. Sunday); Baltimore 6.35 A. M., Washington 7.44 A. M. Pullman sleeping cars from Erie, Buffalo and Williamsport to Philadelphia and Buffalo, Williamsport to Washington. Passenger cars from Erie to Philadelphia and Buffalo to Washington.

WESTWARD.

5:10 A. M.—Emporium Junction—Train 9 week days for Erie, Ridgway, DuBois, Clermont and intermediate stations.

1 25 A. M.—Train 3 Daily for Erie and week days for DuBois and intermediate stations.

6 23 P. M. — Train 61, week days for Kane and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR EMPORIUM FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 9 leaves New York 5:55 p. m., Philadelphia 8:59 p. m., Washington 7:45 p. m., Baltimore 8:45 p.m., daily, arriving at Emporium Junction 5:10 a. m., with Pullman Sleepers and passenger coaches, from Philadelphia to Erie week days and from Philadelphia and Washington to Buffalo, daily. Passenger coaches, Philadelphia to Erie, week days; Washington to Buffalo, daily; On Sundays this train arrives at Emporium, 5:13 A. M.

Train 3 leaves New York 7.55 p. m., Philadelphia 11.20 p. m., Washington 10.49 p. m, Baltimore 11.55 p, m., daily, arriving at Emporium 10.25 a. m., with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars from Philadelphia to Williamsport, and passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Erie and Baltimore to Williamsport on Sundays only Pullman Sleepers from Philadelphia to Erie.

Train 61 leaves Philadelphia 8.40 a. m., Washington 7.55 a.m., Baltimore 8.55 a. m., Wilkesbarre 10:55 A. M., week days, arriving at Emporium 6.23 P. M., with Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport, and passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Kane.

RIDGWAY & CLEARFIELD RAILROAD and Connections.

(Week days.)

SOUTHWARD. P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	Stations.	NORTHWARD P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
.....	8 55	4 00	....Renovo....	.....	5 00	11 05
.....	9 47	4 41	...Driftwood...	.....	4 00	10 12
.....	10 25	5 10	Emporium Junc	.....	3 25	9 40
.....	11 08	5 52	...St. Marys...	.....	2 41	9 05
3 25	11 12	6 00	.....Kane.....	12 20	3 05	8 25
3 43	11 31	6 22	....Wilcox....	11 58	2 45	8 05
3 56	11 46	6 36	..Johnsonburg..	9 55	2 33	7 52
.....				.....	.....	
4 15	12 16	7 00	...Ridgway,...	9 35	2 15	7 33
4 22	12 17	7 07	..Island Run..	9 28	2 08	7 23
4 27	...	7 12	Carman Tr'nfer	9 23	2 03	
4 35	12 30	7 21	...Croyland...	9 15	1 54	7 09
4 39	12 33	7 25	...Sherts Mills..	9 11	1 51	7 05
4 42	12 36	7 28	...Blue Rock...	9 07	1 47	7 01
4 46	12 40	7 33	.....Carrier.....	9 02	1 43	6 57
4 56	12 59	7 43	.Brockwayville.	8 53	1 33	6 47
4 59	12 51	7 47	...Lanes Mills...	8 47	1 28	6 43
		7 51	.McMinns Sm't.	8 43		
5 07	1 03	7 59	.Harveys Run..	8 39	1 19	6 35
5 15	1 10	8 06	...Falls Creek...	8 35	1 15	6 30
5 30	1 25	8 10	....DuBois.....	8 25	1 10	6 10
5 17	1 20	8 25	...Falls Creek...	7 01	11 00	6 30
5 31	1 32	8 35	.Reynoldsville.	6 47	1 00	6 14
6 02	1 59	9 05	...Brookville...	6 10	12 35	5 37
6 48	2 38	9 45	New Bethlehem	.....	11 58	4 49
7 28	3 15	10 20	...Red Bank....	.....	11 23	4 05
9 55	5 30	12 40	....Pittsburg....	.....	9 10	1 30
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.

Through Palace Car to Pittsburg on train leaving Falls Creek at 8:25 A. M.; returning on train leaving Pittsburg at 1:40 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Pennsylvania RAILROAD.

Buffalo and Allegheny Valley Division.

Taking Effect August 1, 1900.

Trains leave Emporium for Keating, Port Allegany, Coudersport, Smethport, Eldred, Bradford, Olean and Buffalo, connecting at Buffalo for points East and West.

Buffalo Special, daily, ... 5:15 A. M.
Buffalo Express, daily except Sunday 8.35 A. M.
Mail, (103) daily except Sunday ..... 1.50 P. M.

Train No. 103 (mail) will connect at Olean with River Division for Allegany, Bradford, Salamanca Warren, Oil City and Pittsburg.

Call on E. C. DAVISON, Agent, Emporium, for time tables or other information.

J. B. HUTCHISON, Gen'l Manager.
J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'ngr Agt.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILWAY.
In Effect Sunday, May 27th, 1900.
(Eastern Standard Time.)

EASTBOUND.

STATIONS.	No. 9.	13.	1	5	7	41
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Via A. V. Ry.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburg.. Lv.	.....	†6 15	†9 10	†1 40	*5 05	† 9 10
Red Bank,	.....	9 22	11 23	4 05	7 50	11 15
Lawsonham,	.....	9 34	.....	4 18	.....	11 26
New Bethle'm	.....	10 08	11 58	4 49	8 25	11 55
Brookville,	†6 10	10 55	12 33	5 37	9 07	12 41
Reynoldsville,	6 47	11 27	1 00	6 14	9 35	1 14
Falls Creek	7 01	11 43	1 10	6 30	9 50	1 29
DuBois,	7 08	†11 50	1 25	6 38	*9 55	† 1 35
Sabula,	7 20	.....	1 38	6 54		
Pennfield,	7 39	.....	1 55	7 15	Note.	
Bennezette,	8 15	.....	2 29	7 49		
Driftwood,	8 55	.....	3 05	†8 25		
via P. & E. Div						
Driftwood, Lv.	*9 00	.....	†4 00			
Emporium, Ar.	†10 25	.....	†6 23			
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

WESTBOUND.

STATIONS.	No. 8	6	2	14	10	42
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Via P. & E. Div	.....	.....	*8 20	.....	†3 15	.....
Emporium, Lv.	.....	.....	*9 00	.....	†3 58	.....
Driftwood, Ar.	.....	.....		.....		.....
Via A. V. Ry.	.....					
Driftwood, Lv.	.....	†6 30	†11 25	.....	*5 50	.....
Bennezette,	.....	7 05	12 00	.....	6 27	.....
Pennfield,	.....	7 39	12 34	.....	7 03	.....
Sabula,	.....	7 56	12 51	.....	7 21	.....
DuBois	*6 25	8 15	1 10	†5 10	7 35	† 4 10
Falls Creek,	6 32	8 25	1 20	5 17	7 42	4 17
Reynoldsville,	6 47	8 38	1 32	5 31	7 58	4 32
Brookville,	7 18	9 05	1 59	6 02	†8 30	5 05
New Bethle'm	8 04	9 45	2 38	6 48	.....	5 50
Lawsonham,	8 33	10 10	3 04	7 17	. .	6 19
Red Bank,	8 45	10 20	3 15	7 28	.....	6 30
Pittsburg, Ar.	†11 15	†1240	†5 50	†9 55	.....	9 30
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

Note—Train 7 on Sundays will make all stops between Red Bank and DuBois.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

CHAS. B. PRICE, Gen'l Supt
JAS. P. ANDERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

On and after Jan. 1, 1900, passenger trains will depart from Johnsonburg as follows:

NORTH BOUND.

8:48 A. M.—Week days, from P. & E. Station for Mt. Jewett, Bradford and intermediate stations.

2:02 P. M.—Daily, including Sunday, from B. R. & P. Station, Grant Street, Fast Express, solid vestibuled train for Bradford, Buffalo and Rochester, equipped with cafe and reclining chair cars.

4:23 P. M.—Week days, from P. & E. station, for Mt. Jewett, Bradford and intermediate stations.

SOUTH BOUND.

9:12. A. M.—Week days, from P. & E. station for Ridgway, Brockwayville, DuBois, Punxsutawney and intermediate points.

1:40 P. M.—Daily including Sunday, from B. R. & P. station, Grant Street, Fa t Express, solid vestibuled train for Ridgway, DuBois, Punxsutawney, Butler and Pittsburg, equipped with cafe and reclining chair cars.

6:12 P. M.—Week days, from P. & E. station, for Ridgway, Brockwayville, DuBois, Punxsutawney, and intermediate stations.

Thousand mile tickets, good for passage between all stations on B. R. & P. Ry., and N. Y. O. & H. R. R., Penna. Division at twenty ($20) dollars. Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before entering the cars. An excess charge of ten cents will be collected by conductors when fares are paid on trains, from all stations where a ticket office is maintained.

EDWARD C. LAPEY, Gen. Pass. Agt.
Rochester, N. Y.

HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS

A. A. CURES FEVERS, Congestions, Inflammations, Lung Fever, Milk Fever.
B. B. CURES SPRAINS, Lameness, Injuries, Rheumatism.
C. C. CURES SORE THROAT, Quinsy, Epizootic, Distemper.
D. D. CURES WORMS, Bots, Grubs.
E. E. CURES COUGHS, Colds, Influenza, Inflamed Lungs, Pleuro-Pneumonia.
F. F. CURES COLIC, Bellyache, Wind-Blown, Diarrhea, Dysentery.
G. G. Prevents MISCARRI